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VOL XX NO 203 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

NAZI LEADER DECLARES WAR ON GERMAN GOVT.

HOARE PLAN AND AFTER

Will Liberals Accept Premier's Award?

PROBLEMS BEFORE COUNCIL MEETING AT ALLAHABAD

(CHRONICLE SPECIAL.)

It is understood that the Council of the All-India Liberal Federation will meet in Allahabad at the end of this week to take stock of the political situation and to lay down the Liberal policy to meet the situation arising out of the Hoare plan and the Communal Award.

It will be recalled that when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru visited Bombay last month he had a conference with leading Liberals, when discussion centred round the attitude they should adopt as an effective reply to Hoare's backsliding.

No decisions were taken, as some of those participating urged that they should give a sporting chance to Lord Irwin, who had just then joined the Cabinet, to restore the Round Table method, if possible. It was finally resolved that they should "wait and see" till the Government announced the Communal Award.

SCRAP AWARD AND SAVE FEDERATION.

Now it is a week since the Premier has taken the lid off his "Pandora's Box". In spite of the 'Fatwa' from high quarters that the Liberals should not rush to the press with their opinions on the Premier's Award, individuals and Liberal associations have expressed their views on it.

Except for Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Tej Bahadur who are still anxious to keep the door open for the Government and urge upon the public the need for considering the larger issues of constitutional progress despite the iniquity of the Communal Award, many non-Congressmen of the Round Table persuasion honestly think that they should oppose the Premier's Award tooth and nail and scrap it as the first step towads contitutional progress.

They feel that the Award envisages more the fragmentation of India than Federation and outdoes the Partition of Bengal in its untoward possibilities. "Scrap the Award and save Federation" seems to be their slogan.

It remains to be seen whether this section will be able to carry the day against the "elders" who prefer to accept it as a temporary evil and expedient with an eye to the main chance of genuine self-government.

FUTURE LIBERAL POLICY.

Regarding the restoration of the Round Table plan, nothing has been heard of this since Hoare's supplementary speech. Though Boribunder circles anticipate that the announcement of the new constitutional procedure may take place any time, Simla circles seem to be wantonly reticent. It was stated that Mr. Ghuznavi, who visited Bombay sometime back and interviewed Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Jayakar and other dissentients from the Consultative Committee came as an emissary from the Viceroy and assured them of His Excellency's concern for the Round Table method and Liberal co-operation. Nothing has come out of the assurance still.

There is a new wave of optimism in some quarters at the forthcoming visit of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, though nothing definite is known of his Bombay mission. It remains to be seen whether the Council of the All-India Liberal Federation meeting in Allahabad will adopt the attitude of "wait and see" or give a definite lead to the party, in view of Hoare's political somersault.

It is likely that the Indo-British Agreement at Ottawa will also be considered at the meeting.

MAY SEE THE MAHATMA IN JAIL

British Delegation At Poona

POONA, August 22.

It is officially stated on behalf of the British Labour Delegation, now touring India, that they may see Mahatma Gandhi in Yerrawda Jail. They expect to see the Governor of Bombay before they leave Poona.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon the Secretary to the Delegation, states that they are not a British Labour Delegation as stated in the Press, but they have been sent to India by the India League, whose Chairman is Earl (Mr. Bertrand) Russel and which is not identified with any political party in England or in India. The League's object is to support the claim of India for Swaraj (Self-rule). Since their arrival here, they have been meeting leaders of all shades of opinion as well as officials.

Mr. Kodandarao, Secretary of the Servants of India Society, gave an "At Home" to the Delegation. A large gathering was present.

The Secretary stated that during their stay in India, the Delegation would neither make public speeches, nor give interviews to the Press. They were leaving Poona on Tuesday by the Madras Express, reaching there on Wednesday, at 3-35 p.m.

It is understood that the Delegation will travel in third class. They will not stay in a hotel as in Bombay. They intend to complete the tour in India within 26 days, visiting Calcutta after Madras and then Benares, Delhi, Simla, Lahore, Karachi and Bombay.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, one of the members of the Delegation, is indisposed owing to excessive heat, which may necessitate a longer stay here.—A.P.

NEGATION OF FISCAL AUTONOMY

—:o:—

Ottawa Agreement Not Acceptable

KARACHI, Aug. 23.

Mr. C. A. Buch, Secretary, Buyers' and Shippers' Chambers, Karachi, commenting on the trade agreement between the British and Indian delegates at Ottawa says that Indian delegates have fully justified the apprehensions that were felt, when the personnel of the delegation was announced.

The Indian Commercial community could not and would not agree to the Ottawa arrangements, because they felt all along that Imperial Preference was the direct negation of the so-called fiscal autonomy that India was often told she enjoys. He adds:—"There are many other aspects of India's foreign trade that require elucidation, before India can agree to Imperial Preference. One of them is that India's right to safeguard her own industries against all non-Indians, Imperial or otherwise, should be recognised and allowed to be exercised unhampered by outside considerations.

Imperial Preference is after all an amicable arrangement between several willing parties who can give and who can take. I would submit that India, if she endorses the Ottawa decision, will be made to give. There is very little left for her take. The exemptions to the arrangement are very significant. They indicate the direction in which India will stand to loose, if her Legislature is coerced into endorsing the decision."—A. P.

Adjournment On Communal Award

Motion Talked Out In Bengal Council

CALCUTTA, August 23.

After two hours' debate, the Bengal Council to-day talked out Mr. N. K. Basu's Adjournment motion to discuss the Communal Award so far as it affected Bengal.

Sir John Anderson listened to the major portion of the debate from the Governor's box. The mover said that the award was a sentence of banishment passed upon the Hindus of Bengal, from the Legislature of the country. It deprived the Hindus of a fair and legitimate representation in the Legislature of the country and gave communal representation not only to people who wanted it, but to those who did not want it, namely, Indian Christians and women.

"UNSATISFACTORY."

Muslim members, while accepting the award, complained that it was unsatisfactory to the Muslims of Bengal.

Europeans held that the award of a sort was absolutely necessary as no future constitution could be made to work, unless there was a settlement of the problem of communal representation.

Explaining the Government's attitude, Mr. R. N. Reid, Home Member, said, that the Government did not intend to participate in any way in the discussion on the merits of the award.—A.P.

DOOR OPEN FOR NEGOTIATIONS

—:o:—

Forge New Formula, Says Raja Of Salempur

LUCKNOW, August 23.

The Raja of Salempur, President, U. P. Muslim Conference and Vice-President, All-India Muslim Conference in a statement on the Communal Award says:—"The necessity to give the Communal Award was forced on the Government, because the different communities could not agree on the question among themselves. In announcing the Award, the British Government have accepted the recommendations contained in the Government of India Despatch with perhaps slight modifications here and there. The Muslims have not got a statutory majority in the Punjab and Bengal, and in the rest of the Provinces, they have got what they are enjoying at the present moment. However the door for negotiations remains open, and I think, if there is any genuine dissatisfaction, the Hindus, Muslimsand Sikhs must agree on some acceptable formula even now, though it is rather late in the day.

It is a pity that both Sikhs and the Hindus continue to remain in an anti-Muslim mood. This mentality of our sister communities will only widen the communal gulf. I advise my Muslim brethren to devote themselves now to constructive work and to cooperate with the Government, provided it gives provincial autonomy with residuary powers in the Provinces.—A.P.

INNINGS VICTORY FOR INDIANS

—:o:—

Leicestershire's Poor Show

LONDON, August 23.

The match between the All-India cricketers and Leicestershir, ended to-day in a win for the All-India by innings and fifteen runs. Leicester who were forced to follow on scored 291 in their second innings.—

DETAILS.

In fine weather to-day, Leicester resumed their first innings through Snary and Higgington he overnight notouts. The wicke was good. The latter batsman, however, remained to add only 4 to his yesterdays total, when he was out leg-before to Palia.

Armstrong replaced him and with Snary carried the total to 163 without further loss, when the teams adjourned for lunch.

Snary was 75 and Armstrong 31. Snary reached his 50 in 135 minutes. In the fourth over, Snary cut Naidu sharply to the first slip where Colah failed to hold him and was struck over the right eye. He retired to receive medical attention, but resumed after half past four. The lunch score was 163 for 3.

AFTER LUNCH

When play was resumed after Lunch, Armstrong was caught by Nazir Ali off Amarsingh without any addition to his pre-lunch score.

Smith who replaced him was out leg-before to the same bowler, after he had scored ten. Astill came next, but Naidu claimed his wicket throuyh the catch by Palia for two. Colman now partnered Snary, and playing breezy innings which brought him 39 runs, including one six and five fours, helped to stem the collapse. Eventually, however, he was out leg-before to Palia. The same bowler accounted for H. Smith for seven, and Amarsingh dismissed Marlow who came in next for 16. Correl brought up the rear, but Naoomal dismissed him for duck and Leicestershire second innings thus terminated for 291. Snary who carried his bat with 124 played a splendid fighting innings, although he was missed at ninetysix. His chief hits were one six and seven fours.—Reuter.s Special.

Jamnadas Dwarkadas Released On Parole

POONA, August 23.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, the Bombay Congress leader, was released from the Yeravda Jail to-day on a fortnight's parole on account of the serious illness of his mother. He leaves for Bombay to-night.—A.P.

DULEEP NOT PLAYING AGAINST YORKSHIRE

LONDON, August 23.

Duleepsinhji is not yet well enough to play cricket. Therefore, he does not play against Yorkshire on Saturday.—Reuter.

V. J. PATEL TO FLY TO AMSTERDAM

LONDON, August 23.

Mr. V.J. Patel will fly from Croydon, on August 25 to Amsterdam to attend the World Anti-War Congress, convoked by Messrs. Henri Barbusse, Romain Rolland, Maxib Gorki, Upton Sinclair and others.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE STRIKE PROSPECTS

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Hope is renewed of averting the threatened stoppage of work in weaving section in Lancashire following the announcement that both employers and operatives organisations have accepted the invitation to a joint meeting at Manchester to-morrow to discuss the possibility of resuming negotiations.—Reuter.

No Renewal Of Credit To Britain

Chile Negotiates With U. S. For Barter

LONDON, August 23.

New York: It is announced that the remaining 50 million of the 00 million Dollars credit granted to the British Treasury in August last will not be renewed, when it falls due for repayment on August 27.

PROPOSALS FOR BARTER.

Chile is negotiating with the Federal Farm Board for the barter of at least 40,000 tons of nitrate for about 20,00,000 bushels of wheat. The nitrate will be acquired by the United States War Department and held as a military reserve in order to mollify the domestic nitrate producers.—Reuter.

SIR ATUL HOPES FROM OTTAWA

Reply To Viceroy's Message

SIMLA, August 23.

Sir Atul Chatterjee, the Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Ottawa Conference has replied to the Viceroy's telegram. He says: "We are deeply grateful for Your Excellency's appreciative message. We are confident that the trade agreement will be beneficial to India and we hope sincerely that it will receive the approval of Indian public."—A.P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

word through some people to Mr. Kulkarni threatening his life. Yesterday when Mr. Kulkarni had gone out, some of the Parsi tenants of the Building persuaded Miss Avadan to leave the place of Mr. Kulkarni and go and live with some of her relatives, as they thought the life of Mr. Kulkarni would be in danger, if she lived with him. They also assured her that every facility would be provided to see that Mr. Kulkarni meets her whenever he or she wanted to meet each other.

PARTING MESSAGE.

Miss Avadan, it is said, on being afraid that something might happen to Kulkarni agreed to the arrangement and left the place to stay with a relative. While going, she left a note to Kulkarni saying he should take care of himself, as his life was in danger. She did not forget to inform him that there was every facility for them to meet each other.

LAW OF LOVERS.

Kulkarni, who came late to his room found the note, and as he was afraid, slept with a friend of his. To-day in the evening, it transpires from inquiries, that he went to meet Miss Avadan. When he reached the place, it is said that he was disallowed by the girl's relatives. Kulkarni disappointed came back to the Lamington Road Police Station, and began to question Sub-Inspector Parab who was on duty on points of law. He wanted to know from the police officer whether there was any law that could prevent him from seeing the girl he loved. The police officer directed Kulkarni to meet Deputy Inspector Deshpande, regarding the question. As the Deputy Inspector was not there, Kulkarni left the place.

At about 6-30 p.m. a roommate of Mr. Kulkarni came up to the room, and on finding that it was bolted from inside, knocked at the door. There was no response and there were no lights also inside the room. The friend suspecting foul play immediately informed the Lamington Road Police Station about it.

Deputy Inspector Deshpande, Sub-Inspector Parab and Kulkarni's brother with friends went up to the room, and on breaking open the door of the room, found the dead body of Kulkarni lying naked in the floor. It is suspected that he must have committed suicide by taking some poison. The body was removed to the morgue.

HITLER DECLARES WAR ON "GUILLOTINE GOVT."

Message To Condemned Nazis

"YOUR LIBERTY IS A QUESTION OF OUR HONOUR"

BERLIN, August 23.

One of the most delicate situations that the Government has yet faced is rapidly developing, following the sentences of death passed on five Nazis of Beuthen in Silesia for murdering communists. The condemned persons have received a telegram of support from Herr Hitler amounting to a threat of open war against the Government, unless the sentences are commuted.

HITLER'S MESSAGE

The telegram states "Comrades, in view of this monstrous verdict, I feel myself bound to you by absolute honour. Your liberty from now is a question of our honour and to fight against the Government which has rendered possible such happenings is our duty."

Nazi Leader To Meet Papen

Meanwhile Herr Hitler is reported to be proceeding to Berlin in order to impress upon Von Papen the necessity for pardoning the five Nazis. No official statement is yet forthcoming, but the majority of the press favours the commutation of sentences.

One newspaper opines that the Government is faced with the alternative of commuting the sentences, thus nullifying the Emergency Decrees or risking "certain internal upheaval on the part of the Nazi masses."—Reuter.

FIRST CLASS CRISIS IN GERMANY

Hitler On The War Path

BERLIN, August 23.

Within a week of the momentous meeting of Von Papen Government and the New German Parliament on August 30, when a vote of confidence largely depends on Herr Hitler, a first class crisis appears now to be developing, following the passing of death sentences on five Nazis.

A violent campaign of protest has been launched by Herr Hitler, who in the course of a manifesto says, "Herr Von Papen, your bloody objectivity does not exist for me. I am not suited to become an executioner of patriotic fighters for freedom. If they think I stand for this, then they are mistaken. Heaven may send us torture upon torture, but our movement will be able to cope with this guillotine Government".

LOOPHOLE.

Although neither an appeal nor revision of the sentence is possible, it is pointed out that the Beuthen murder was committed only ninety minutes after the emergency decree constituting summary court came into force. The convicted persons, therefore, ought to claim ignorance of its provisions, and petition the Ministry of Justice for a new trial, which if granted, will be held in ordinary courts.—Reuter.

NAZIS TO HANG

Political Outrage Sequel

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Berlin.—Five members of the Nazi storm troops were sentenced to death at Bruethen (Silesia) on the charge of murdering a Communist, breaking into his house, beating him unconscious and shooting him. There are the first death sentences by a summary court since the Emergency Decree to deal wth political outrages. There is no appeal.

Bruethen is in an uproad, following the death sentence passed on the five Nazies for murdering a Communist. Crowds of infuriated Nazis surrounded the court with the object of storming and releasing the prisoners but they were dispersed with difficulty after the police fired warning shots.

A number of windows were broken. All Jewish shops were shuttered. Serious disturbances are expected to-night.—Reuter.

Suicide On Wedding Day?

HINDU YOUTH TAKES HIS LIFE, ON BEING DISALLOWED TO SEE HIS JULIET

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Before the end of a month, another love tragedy has been enacted in the city, this time the victim being a Hindu. A Hindu youth who was in love with a Parsi girl, on finding that he was not allowed by the relatives of the girl to see the Juliet of his dreams, took poison this evening, after returning from the place where the girl was kept, and committed suicide.

It will be recalled that a similar love tragedy was enacted by a Muslim youth a fortnight back.

In the present case, a Hindu youth named P.V. Kulkarni, an electrician (hailing from Malvan) has been in love with a Parsi girl Miss Aloo Phirozshah Abadan for the past few days. They had both decided to marry.

The parents of the girl (Miss Aloo Perozshah Abadan) did not like the union On August 4, in the evening, the girl who is alleged to have been detained in a room in her house at Khetwadi, brokeopen the door and came and lived with Mr. Kulkarni at his room in Thavar Mansion, in the New Queens Road. They both recently made a declaration that they would get married, and it is said that the marriage was to have come off to-day.

ROUGHS ON WAR PATH

Some of the Parsi roughs coming to know that a girl of their community was living with a Hindu and not liking the idea began to harass them, whenever both of them went out for a walk. On Saturday last, the roughs finding that Mr. Kulkarni was not in the room went up to the room and tapped. Miss Abadan who was alone opened the door, and the roughs suddenly rushed inside the room and began to assault her. Miss Abadan shouted out for help and a neighbour hearing the cries rushed into the room to help her. The Parsis thinking that he was Mr. Kulkarni attacked him with lathies and left the place. Later when Mr. Kulkarni came, a complaint was lodged with Lamington Road Police who have arrested a Parsi in

THREATS TO COUPLE.

The roughs not being satisfied with that, it is alleged, sent

(Continued in column 5.)

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Public Notices

Morvi Railway

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

1. SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores and Stationery for the calendar year 1933, will be received by the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, upto 5-30 P.M. of SATURDAY, the 8th October, 1932.

2. Tender form along with the schedules can be had from the Stores Superintendent, on payment of Rs. 3 for Stores and Re. 1 for Stationery per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 200 for Stores and Rs. 100 for Stationery tender, must accompany each tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores or "Tender for Stationery" is the case may be.

Stores Superintendent's Office.

Morvi, dated 21-8-1932.
5416.

NOTICE

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL CONCERNED that the NOTICE published by the Managing Agents of the METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., LTD., of Calcutta that our Chief Agency for Gujerat and Kathiawar had terminated from 9th August 1932, was totally misleading and contrary to the spirit of their agreement and arrangements made with us. It is done arbitrarily out of their own incompetence and inability to satisfy us and through us our Agents and Clients about the Company's true state of affairs and we are being simply victimised for honestly criticising their hopeless mismanagement and for questioning them regarding some serious discrepancies and inconsistencies on their part as noticed by us.

PADAM P. D. GATI & CO.,
Post Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.
5414.

NOTICE

The THIRD JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY, the 5th September, 1932, in Srinagar and will continue for a period of 15 days. Kohala Bridge is open now.

(S.) C. K. KOHLI,
Secretary.
Exhibition Committee.
5415.

Legal Notices.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913

AND

OF THE BELGIAN MANUFACTURERS' CORPORATION A FOREIGN COMPANY HAVING A BRANCH OFFICE IN BOMBAY

The BELGIAN MANUFACTURERS' CORPORATION .....Petitioners

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter dated the 24th day of June, 1932, on the Petition of the abovenamed Company it was ordered that the said Belgian Manufacturers' Corporation be wound up by the said Hon'ble Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 and that Alampallam Subramania Krishna G. D. A, Accountant, of Messrs. Krishnan and Jog, Accountants and Auditors be the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company for the purposes of such winding up.

Messrs. MAZAGONWALLA & CO., Attorneys for the Petitioners.
5421

Public Notices

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Telegrams should be sent as at present, viz:—STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, INC. customers should address "SOCONY" and VACUUM OIL CO., INC. customers "VACUUM."
5387

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED by Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD., which to reach them by 31st August, 1932, at 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, for old Spinning Machinery, lying in the Compound of THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD., at Delisle Road, Parel and which could be inspected between 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. during working of the Mills
3400

Legal Notices.

In the Court of the Judicial Committee

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT
(Hyderabad—Deccan)

CLAIM:—Recovery of the moiety of the amount of Rs. 97,431/- originally claimed.

VITHOBA and others Appellants
Versus
SHIRIN BAI & OTHERS Respondents

To

1. BAHRAMJI, son of Noroji age 47 years, Parsi by caste, occupation trade, of Maha Lakshmi Bombay.

2. JAMSHEDJI, son of Noroji age 43 years, Parsi by caste occupation trade, of Maha Lakshmi, Bombay.

3. JEHANGIRJI, son of Noroji, age 39 years, Parsi by caste, occupation trade, of Maha Lakshmi, Bombay.

4. MEHARBANJI, son of Causji, brother of Pestonji (deceased) age 39 years, Parsi, occupation private service, of Working Building, Bombay.

5. SONA BAI, wife of Dosu Bai Batliwalla, sister of Pestonji (deceased) age 55 years, Parsi occupation household management, Parel King Building Supariwalla, Bombay.

6. DOSI BAI, wife of Pestonji sister of (deceased), age 45 years Parsi, occupation household management, residing in Wandra Pansi Road, Bombay.

7. HIRA BAI, wife of Framji Benette, sister of deceased, age 45 years, Parsi, occupation household management, residing in Wandra Pansi Road, Bombay.

8. HIRJI BAI, son of Jahangirji, nephew and heir of Pestonji, deceased, age 27 years Parsi, residing in Nainson Road Bombay.

9. LINGU, slave girl of Pestonji (deceased) age 38 years Telugu by caste, occupation household management, care of Sona Bai, residing in Parel Building, Bombay.

WHEREAS the above-mentioned appeal has been admitted to the file of the Judicial Committee of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, and stands posted for hearing on SATURDAY, the 28th Mehir, 1341 Fasli (3rd September 1932); You are hereby required to appear before the said Committee in person or by a duly appointed Agent or qualified Pleader at 10 a. m., on the aforesaid day.

Take notice that in default of such appearance the appeal will be heard and determined in your absence; and that thereafter, no plea on your behalf shall be entertained.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Judicial Committee this 15th day of Mehir, 1341 F. (21st August), 1932).

MIR TURABALI,
Registrar, Judicial Committee.
5420

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1932, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Interpellations under Section 66-A of the Municipal Act.

2. Letter from the Chief Secretary, Salvation Army—Thanking the Corporation for their grant to the Army's Rescue Home at Matunga.

3—4. Letters from retired Municipal employees—Applying for gratuities in consideration of their service in the Municipality.

5. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association—Forwarding the Annual Report together with the audited Balance Sheet of the Association for 1931.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

6. Modifying, subject to confirmation by the Corporation and Government, Municipal Pension Regulation regarding the payment of gratuity to employees drawing less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

7. Forwarding the Commissioner's report regarding excess expenditure incurred in repairing two locomotives of the Water Works Department.

8. Forwarding a statement showing the Wheel Tax Bills outstanding on the 1st April 1932, etc.

9—10. Statements of Budget Transfers (9) sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee; and (10) sanctioned by the Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER

11. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of Malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in July 1932.

12. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

13. Letter from Ms. J. B. Bomon-Behram—Intimating that Mr. G. D. Billimoria will not be able to attend meetings of the Corporation on account of illness.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

14. Regarding the question of discontinuing the use of Shahabad and Tandur 'ladi' stones for pavement of footpaths in the City.

15. Regarding the question of expressing an opinion requiring Councillors voting at the elections held by the Corporation to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies, etc.

16. Regarding the question of requesting the Kurla Municipality not to slaughter cows and buffaloes beyond such number as is required for food for its town and of discontinuing the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House at Kurla.

17. Regarding the question of improving the existing arrangements for the supply of water to the residents of buildings adjoining Road No. 19C, Sion Road.

18. Regarding the question of repairing Tulsi Pipe Road from the chawl of the Meyer Sassoon Mills to the Currimbhoy Workmen's Institute.

19. Report of the Representatives appointed by the Corporation to discuss with the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government the present position regarding the Improvement Trust Amalgamation Bill and to see if anything could be done to expedite the progress of the Bill.

20. Regarding the question of the division of the proceeds from the enhanced Tobacco Duty between the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Improvement Trust.

21. Regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to impose a disqualification on a Municipal Councillor failing to pay arrears of Municipal dues within a certain time.

22. Confirmation of the Proceedings of the Special Committees.

23. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Proceedings of the Committee's meetings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

24. From Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that the carrying of sticks by the Encroachment Department staff during seizure of goods is undesirable, etc.

25. From Mr. S. G. Keni, seconded by Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale—For requesting the G. I. P. Railway Company to change the name of Gowari Station to Wadala Station.

26-30. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(26-28)—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner (26) as to the number and location of public conveniences, etc., in the City and the advisability of increasing their number; (27) as to the results of the provision made for the dental treatment and dental training at the K. E. M. Hospital and the arrangements made for the treatment of dental cases at the various municipal dispensaries in the City, etc.; (28) as to the measures taken since 1925 for reducing the high-rate of infant mortality in the City, (29) For requesting the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railway authorities to provide separate compartments for the carrying of milk in their trains; and (30) For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the facilities provided by them for imparting practical manual training to children, especially those coming from the Mill area.

31. From Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, O. B. E.—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that a fee of Rs. 2 per day should be levied from well-to-do persons taking advantage of the Municipal Maternity Home at Khetwady.

32-33. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—(32) For obtaining from the Standing Committee a report as to the reasons for considering confidentially the question for granting leave to a certain municipal officer and (33) For expressing the Corporation's opinion that interpellations asked by Councillors should be answered fully by the Commissioner.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1932.
5417

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*Taian Maru	3159	18 Aug.	25 Aug.
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	31 Aug.	4 Sept
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@ 5 Sept
x Iyo ,,	5962	30 Aug.	13 Sept.
*Shin-i Maru	3812	2 Sept.	.....
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@17 Sept
*Tokushima Maru	5976	18 Sept.	30 Sept.
Hakuyan Maru	10500	.....	@ 3 Oct

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Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
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Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	20,00,000

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Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Raj Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Mr. Ramlal Hiralal Desai, B.A., LL.B., Naib Dewan, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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General Manager.

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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.
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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

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A. G. GRAY,
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WAS PASTEUR A PIRATE?

Dr. Hadwen Disposes Of Some Commonly Accepted Myths

Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, M.D., writes in the "Abolitionist":—

Under the "Conqueror of Disease" heading, Sir Arthur Thomson contributes to "The Listener" an article on M. Pasteur, whom he places "among our heroes."

The B. B. C., has prided itself in the past on eschewing controversial subjects, but there can be no more controversial subject than that of M. Pasteur; vast numbers of studious men and women view the French chemist as one of the greatest plagiarists and charlatans in history.

The article in question is very florid and misrepresents facts. One is arrested at its very onset by the statement that:—

"Pasteur devoted most of his life to studiyng the peculiar and very minute living creatures called bacteria."

As a matter of fact, at the close of the year 1873, he wrote:—

"How I wish I had enough health and sufficient knowledge to throw myself body and soul into the experimental study of one infectious disease."

Pasteur was then 51 years of age; he had never engaged in any medical or bacteriological study; and it was not until four years later, when more than 55 years old, that he obtained his first opportunity of studying "one infectious disease"—anthrax—his theories on which are everywhere discredited. When, therefore, Sir Arthur Thomson says: "Pasteur devoted most of his life" to bacteriological study, he says what is not correct.

PASTEUR'S FALLACY.

The writer of the article continues:—

"It was to the study of fermentation, especially when due to bacteria, that Pasteur gave most of his time and energy."

That Pasteur studied the question of fermentation there is no doubt, but, obsessed with the thought that fermentation was induced solely by atmospheric germs, he failed to realise the properties of the 'inherent micro-organism, which, as Professor Bechamp of the University of Montpellier announced, must be killed, if an organic substance were to be preserved. Pasteur acknowledged that a piece of meat he had kept airproof smelt "gamey," but he seemed unable to grasp the idea of the presence of those internal living organisms which battened upon dead material. This may have been due to the fact that, for some time before commencing this new and intricate study, he had been afflicted with a semi-paralysed brain.

Moreover, Pasteur never seems to have got quite rid of the fallacy of spontaneous generation. As he wrote in "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," December, 1858, vol. LII., page 415:—

"These globules are born spontaneously in the womb of the albuminous liquid furnished by the soluble part of the yeast."

MERELY AN IMITATOR.

And he went on repeating experiments performed by other investigators in order to show that there was nothing living in the blood or in the flesh, and that all animal matter without the ferms of the air would remain indefinitely unchanged.

He appeared on the scene at the end of a long line of famous persons such as Needham, Spallanzani, Helmholtz, Schroder, Dusch Bernard, Pouchet, Bonnet, Buffon, etc., who had performed countless experiments and engaged in endless disputes on this very subject. Pasteur imitated and repeated their experiments but failed to add one single bit of evidence in any direction to that of his predecessors.

Sir J. Arthur Thomson makes much of Pasteur's incursion into the realm of crystallography and here I must point out that to the discovery of a new crystalline form of para-tartaric acid, Pasteur owed his one and only claim to originality throughout the whole of his life. To this discovery his success was due, for the aged M. Biot, the most noted crystallographer of the period, had overlooked this crystal. He took the young man by the hand, introduced him to a circle of influential colleagues, and by his interest, secured for him lucrative public appointments which henceforth gave him an assured, scientific standing and a competency. From that time Pasteur's early life was largely spent in the somewhat prosaic pursuit of making models of crystals and lecturing about them.

BECHAM'S DISCOVERY.

Sir Arthur Thomson writes:—

"In 1865 Pasteur was asked by the Government to tackle the problem of silkworm disease ..... Before Pasteur's help was asked for, the minute intruder had cost France £40,000,000, and in 1865 things were in a very bad state. ..... in three years Pasteur had conquered silkworm disease," and he repeats the old, old story that

"Pasteur saved his country far more than the Franco-Prussian War was going to cost."

The parasite responsible for the silk-worm disease was called Pebrine, and the history of this episode reflects seriously on B. Pasteur's character.

In June, 1866, Professor Bechamp wrote to the French Academy of Sciences as follows:—

'Pebrine, in my opinion, attacks the worm from outside, and it is from the an that the germs of the parasite come. The malady is not primarily constitutional."

This communication was accompanied by detailed advice as to how to treat the silkworms.

On July 23, 1866 (that is, a month after Professor Bechamp's communication), Pasteur wrote sarcastically to the Academy:—

"One would be tempted to believe that a parasite had invaded them. 'It would be an error."

Pasteur believed the origin to be constitutional and not parasitical, for he added:—

"I cannot better explain the manner in which I regard the silkworm disease than in comparing it to the effects of pulmonary consumption." (Comptes Rendus, T. 63, p. 137.)

On August 27 Professor Bechamp proved the corpuscle to be an alcoholic ferment (Comptes Rendus, T. 63, p. 391). He subsequently announced the discovery of its propagation, and confirmed it in a note to the Academy of Sciencees.

PASTEUR'S PIRACY.

In 1865, Pasteur had spent months among the peasants of Alais making desultory inquiries and discovering nothing.

In January, 1866, he was again requested by the Minister of Agriculture to see what he could do to solve the problem. He once more went to Alais, but was again unsuccessful. Then came Bechamp's illuminating letter of June, 1866, published after Pasteur's return from his unsuccessful inquiry, and in January, 1867, Pasteur returned to Alais, saying significantly:—

"The year 1867 must be the last to bear the complaints of silkworm cultivators."

He immediately began to separate the moths, precisely as Bechamp had advised six months earlier, and as Sir J. A. Thomson describes in his article in "The Listener." Then, in a letter to M. Duruy, the Minister of Public Instruction, Pasteur claimed for himself the discovery that the disease was due to—a parasite!

Bechamp was staggered at Pasteur's piracy, and wrote in April, 1867, to the Academy of Sciences as follows:

"The theory that pebrine is parasitical for the triumph of which I have contended for two years. ..... I dare to hope that the priority of the idea and of the experiments showing it, will not be disputed."

But in spite of the incontrovertible facts, as revealed in the dates, the humble but brilliant Professor of Montpellier was ignored, and Pasteur, who had plagiarised and pirated Bechamp's researches by the bold self-assertiveness and self-advertisement which characterised all his actions, secured and accepted the glory of discovery—a discovery at which, when it was announced by the real discoverer, he had sneered.

Sir J. A. Thomson goes on to speak of "Hydrophobia or Rabies," in which he is as much at sea as in everything else about Pasteur. Prior to M. Pasteur's "discovery," the French Government had published the number of hydrophobia deaths for 22 years and they averaged 30 per annum Pasteur, in his first year or two, said he treated 1,500 hydrophobia cases per annum in Paris alone! If they were genuine cases there should have been, at the alleged rate of 16 per cent., 240 deaths—not 30. By multiplying the cases of harmless bites and licks Pasteur reduced the death-rate from 16 to 1 per cent., and yet I have a list of 3,000 to 4,000 cases treated in Pasteur Institutes—every one was "protected" against hydrophobia, and—died from it. I believe M. Pasteur to be responsible for the death of many thousands through the fact that the medical profession have taken him at his own valuation.

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EDUCATED DAUGHTERS know it themselves and need no reminder of their duty to their skin They know that what Oatine has done for others it will do for them also.

WISE DAUGHTERS share their mother's beauty secrets and her Oatine enthusiasm from their earliest years. Theirs is the reward of Wisdom.

The **UNDUTIFUL,** the **UNEDUCATED,** the **UNWISE DAUGHTERS,** those who neglect to use **OATINE,**—it is they who need the large dowries.

OATINE CREAM for nightly massage.

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BC-1.

BERNARD SHAW

A TRIBUTE ON HIS 76TH BIRTHDAY

Felix Grendon writes in the "New Leader."

The 76th birthday of Bernard Shaw is an occasion, not for congratulating him, but for congratulating ourselves. What luck to be alive in the memorable days when the Shavian masterpieces are delighting and troubling and stirring the world under our very noses! Uoor Posterity, Doomed to behold the Classics as through a glass darkly—or, at any rate, through a smoke-screen of annotation, obfuscation, and padding-out—it forever misses the galvanising experience of a Michael Angelo, a Wagner, or a Shaw communicating his vitality directly.

True, Posterity has the last word. But the last word is a mere debater's triumph. Who would hesitate to exchange a whole Stratford-on-Avon cycle of plays for ten minutes of Hamlet produced at the old Globe by the not-yet-immortal William, with the playwright and Burbadge in the cast?

FROM TOKIO TO LENINGRAD.

Not I, for one. So let Posterity reverse our judgment. Let it enjoy its Platos and Shakespeares and Shaws served up to it as life-like and as vibrant as Madame Tussaud's wax-works. Give me the ineffable joy of living in the Shavian age, with the privilege of devouring each new book of Shaw hot from the printing-presses, and of witnessing each new Shavian play projecte do the boards by Shaw himself.

SHAVIAN VOGUE.

To-day, Shaw is "news" from the Golden Gate to the Golden Horn and from Tokio to Leningrad. We need not deceived ourselves into thinking that this extraordinary vogue is due to a widespread understanding of his work. The truth is that Shaw is like the Great Boyg in "Peer Gynt"; "he does not fight; he conquers." He conquers by bringing us not peace, but a message a message mightier than the sword. It is a message of the Creative Life Everlasting, and it is preceded by a fierce attack on the powerful agents of Death that rule our lives.

Now it is not the noveity of the message, but the audacity of the attack, that has made everyone gasp and stare. It is the fearless antagonist of all the gods that be, at whom the whole world wonders. Hence Shaw's world-wide Press of which he has made the fullest use.

THE TRIUMPH OF LIFE.

Observe how he took a tip from the Roman soldier who shortened his sword and lengthened his boundaries. He shortened the defensive strategy of Protestant Nonconformism into the offensive strategy of Luciferian challenge. The confident 'Protest' was then extended to morality, art, science, and politics, all current social institutions being summoned to justify their continued existence. And since Shaw, like Caesar, never challenges a policy without having a better policy up his sleeve, the list of his positive achievements is an impressive one. He has given English culture a new theatre, art a vitalist criticism, economics a fascinating clarity, Socialism a bold "in hoc signo vinces," and thinking humanity a new Scripture for a 20th century religion. His last and greatest achievement is himself.

The rich fabric of Shavian thought is based on two simple propositions drawn from the conception of Evolution.

First, a study of man's Descent shows that no limit need be set to his Ascent: Man that was monkey may become God.

Second, the road to Godhead, though steep and hard, with primrose paths of dalliance few and far between, is an exciting adventure in self-metamorphosis.

MAN AND SUPERMAN.

If Man chooses to breed out the ape-swinetiger elements in his nature, he can become Superman. Life's fit instrument for achieving omnipotence, omniscience, and immortality. All Shaw's novels, plays, essays, and speeches are so many varied orchestrations of this magnificent theme, already celebrated Shelley as the Triumph of Life. The Triumph of Life, mark you, and not the Triumph of Man!

The point is that, although Life is indispensable to Man, Man is not indispensable to Life, there being as good (or perhaps better) fish in the ethereal sea as ever came out of it. We know this now, and smile at Dryden's "diapason ending full in man." Yet the race, as a race, is still fully persuaded that it is Creation's masterpiece, and that the Creator would be very ill-advised to dispense with man's assistance. Singular delusion! The world being what it is, Man has few extra-terrestrial friends to share it.

JEHOVAH'S WEAK MOMENT

True, a celebrated tribal deity named Jehovah, once looked upon the world and found it good. But it has since become clear that Jehovah had his weak moments in which he was easily pleased; and even Jehovah completely lost his temper when the Garden of Eden, under new and more up to date management, blossomed out as a profiteer's Paradise.

ALARM SOUNDED.

Anyhow, the youthful Shaw looked upon the world and found it bad. So unspeakably bad that he lost no time in warning his contemporaries of the wrath to come, the alarm being sounded in his novels, in his Pleasant and Unpleasant Plays, in his dramatic criticisms and Fabian Essays, and even in his divinatory interpretations of Wagner and Ibsen. All these works are linked by one refrain, namely, that Man, lordly Man, is no more suited to the purposes of the Life Force than a leg of mutton to the requirements of Nebuchadnezzar, the Vegetarian King.

Clearly, Man must become Superman, or Nature will "put him on the spot," as ruthlessly as she 'bumped off' the mastodon and the dinosaur. This inference closed the first period in the Shavian development. It also made Shaw fully conscious of his mission, which was nothing less than to entice mankind to serve the Life Force with open eyes in the attainment of its superhuman goal.

The deliberate recruitment of Life Force devotees thus became the work of Shaw's second period, the period of the plays from the Devil's Disciple to Heartbreak House, and of the insistence on Equality of Income as the keystone of Socialist finance. For Shaw was already a Socialist through and through, and that on two grounds.

GRAB-AS-GRAB CAN

First: no high-grade social morality is possible whilst nations distribute their incomes on the Capitalist method, which is only the Dublin sweepstake method writ large, the relation between effort and reward in the two cases being identical, save that a delicate refinement in the Capitalist game allows profiteers to draw their own lucky numbers by the jungle device of grab-as grab-can.

Second: Man cannot breed out the Yahoo traits and breed-in the Superman traits as long as inequality of income separates people into hostile and mutually exclusive classes whose walled-off isolation paralyses Sexual Selection and effectually chokes off all eugenic improvement.

The Shavian advance, under cover of this Socialist artillery, met with a mixed reception.

"Some said it thundered, others that an Angel spake." Everywhere the intelligent minority yielded to the Angel, as might have been expected. The message of the Creative Life Everlasting fed te hungry spirits whose intellectual appetites had been whetted by the Tidings of Evolution. Aspiring people were quite ready "to be born again—and born different," when it was pointed out to them that the only Original Sin was the sin of being satisfied with less than the fullest and most abundant life of which they could conceive. They learnt with relief that the Devil was not the personification of the Seven Deadly Sins, but of the Seven Deadly Virtues. These had kept their souls in the mud and their noses to the grindstone of the exploiter.

CREATIVE EVOLUTION.

The effect of this explanation was electric, and Shaw's influence began to cross frontiers. Life Force, Superman, Purpose, and Creative Evolution became household words. After all, the Shavian summons to man henceforth to direct his future consciously, instead of leaving it largely to the chance play of circumstance, struck an answering chord deep down in the racial soul. As Shakespeare, with his astonishing gift for hitting a bull's-eye he never aimed at, had already said: "In the reproof of chance, lies the true proof of Man."

The great god Luck was shaken but by no means overthrown. To be sure, his champions, leaders in the conspiracy to "expel Mind from the Universe," had been crushed in the intellectual arena, where they had the bad luck to meet the invincible onslaught of Samuel Butler and Bernard Shaw. But in the political and social spheres the tide of Materialism kept on rising, the potentates of Church, State, and Science being Luck-worshippers to the core. Spiritually starved humanity, terrified by rumblings of Armageddon, was left to drift despairingly between fraudulent Science and frozen Religion, between Moloch and Jehovah.

NEW RELIGION.

Plainly, the time was ripe for a new religion suited to alert-minded people who refused to believe that the Old Testament was the first word in divine revelation or 19th century Science the last.

No one was better equipped to produce the new revelation than Bernard Shaw who, besides having inherited the mantles to Goethe, Shelley, Blake, and Butler, now commanded a picked audience in every quarter of the globe. Shaw seized his moment. Entering upon the third period of his activity, he added to his famous achievements in the arts of criticism and of comedy, the apocalpytic dramas of Back to Methuselah.

The Shavian message remains, in essense, the same. It is enriched by the effortless execution of the consummate artist, it is deepened by the intenser vision of the seer. As before, Shaw, in turn, tempts, goads, allures, whips, persuades, and hypnotises mankind into accepting Creative Evolution as a working and workable twentieth centurly religion. It is a religion with no gods or priests, no churches of congregations, no incense or idols. It has no fellowship save the fellowship of the Holy Spirit. And no fixed dogmas! The only dogma of a supreme importance is that 'no' dogma is of supreme importance. Dogmas give way to first-hand convictions.

CRY FOR PERFECTION.

The faithful must have an unshakeable conviction that, since the unceasing cry of life is for perfection, Man must clutch at the lightning, invade the heavens, and dominate the ether. In short, he must aim at Godhead. By way of a beginning, he is to look forward as far as thought can reach and undertake the systematic conquest of the heights which his thinkers and prophets discern.

And how, in this march towards the Life Triumphant, will the spiritual heroes in front draw their weaker brethren upward and on? By the most irresistible of all forces, is the Shavian reply; namely, the force of exampie.

Consider how many army divisions Shaw's own exceptional ability to practise what he preaches has been worth to any side he joined. Actions speak louder than words. Shaw has not merely preached the dangerous life for the common good, but has personally demonsirated that such a life is the most exhilarating life conceivable, providing the only true joy of living, in contrast to which the pursuit of happiness prestige, erotic fulfilment, or even freedom, is a poor robot's dream.

UNIQUE SUCCESS.

Give Shaw the most difficult and dangerous life every time. No fair-weather genius he, dunning society, in times of stress, for privileges, exemptions and specially favoured treatment. No. A whining genius cuts as poor a figure as a whining martyr. Shaw, to whom such a reversal of the true order of things would seem grotesque, asks quite naturally that he be given the hardest tasks, provided they are also noble ones.

That is why he espoused all the great forlorn causes, becoming a Socialist in politics, a Realist in literature, a Vitalist in criticism, and, in general, a champion of every life-giving movement, as well as a Conscientious Challenger of all the forces of death, stagnation and decay.

CHALLENGING MESSAGE.

Oddly enough, every lost cause became a burning question as soon as Shaw embraced it, and, what was even more exasperating to those in the seats of the mighty, he rose on the stepping-stones of these lost causes to a success unique in the records of men of his intellectual stature.

Was it his challenging message then, or his challenging way of delivering it—or both—that brought the world to his feet? Time alone can answer this question adequately. All we can say is that Shaw is always sure of the world's taut attention because he wields Greatheart's sword with Bayard's chivalry, attacking the adversary without fear, without favour, and without a trace of vindictiveness. Also because, being a universal genius, he has something to say to all men, no matter whether they believe him to be the fiend incarnate or hold him to be a saviour. Also because he keeps the choicest spirits of our time on the "qui vive" by his perpetual challenge to them 'to stand or fall by the noblest hypothesis.'

Let no one hastily conclude that Shaw, inhaling the incense of the world's admiration, is as satisfied with Shaw as we are: As if a Titan's self-critical faculty were not proof against insect praise of blame!

The truth is that nothing would please Shaw more than to see posterity accomplish the miracle of superseding him, Which is exactly what we should expect of him. For, in his own playful words to Ellen Terry, he is, and always has been, and always will be, by pre-eminent brevity and commonsense, simple Shaw.

CARBOLIC SOAPS

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GODREJ'S BENZOIN SOAPS No. 1 & No. 2.

Dr. R. Craston Low, M.D., F.R.C.P., Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin, University of Edinborough & Physician to the Skin Department, Royal Infirmary, says in his book entitled "The Common Diseases of the Skin" page 17:—

"The Soap to be avoided at all times is Carbolic Soap."

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Annual Income nearly	Rs.	13,00,000
Claims Paid over	Rs.	18,00,000
Expense Ratio		28.2 p. c.

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or
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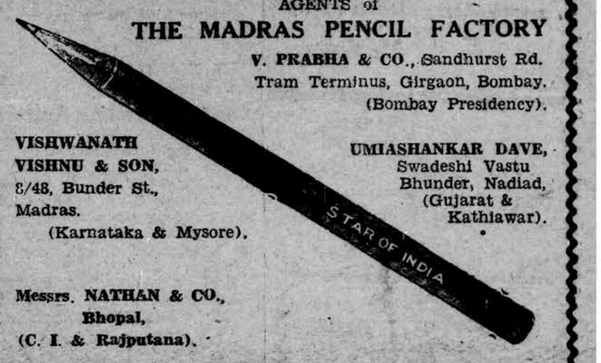
UMIASHANKAR DAVE, Swadeshi Vastu Bhunder, Nadiad, (Gujarat & Kathiawar).



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Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu—Shravan Vad 8, 1988
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 21 1351
Parsi—Aspandad 22, 1301
Sunrise—6h 22m
Sunset 7h 1m
Hightide—4.35, 15.33
Lowtide—9.36, 22.42
Phases of the moon—Last quarter 24th Aug. 0h 51m p.m. New moon 1st Sept. 1h 25m a.m. First quarter 7th Sep., 6h 19m, p.m Full moon 15th Sept. 2h 36m a.m.
Gokul Ashtami, Public holiday. Banks Closed.

THURSDAY, August 25.

Indian Tariff Board, Public Inquiry, first floor, Old Customs House, 10-30 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 27.

S. S. Rawalpindi with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Sunshine Susie". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Once A Lady." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS:—"Merely Mary Ann". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mata Hari". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
RIALTO—"Seed". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Daybreak." Daily 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Dirigible." Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee Wednesday at 3 p.m.
GLOBE—"Chatra-Bakavali" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and Friday a 3 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Krishnavtar." Daily 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Julius Caesar". To-day at 6.30 p.m.
THE PALACE (Byculla)—Fox Super Comedy "Mr. Lemon of Orange" Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday matinee at 4 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon selection of Gramophone Records: 5-30 p.m. Relay of Indian Music: 6.30 p.m Light Music by Master Kikubhai and Instrumental Music by Madhavlal (Sitar solo); 9 p.m. News in Hindi New York opening, Liverpool closing and Bombay current rates.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Th O S K Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on 22nd instant and is due to arrive here on 26th instant.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR:—To-day (Wednesday) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mrs. Hansa Mehta will open the Pateti Swadeshi Bazar at 4 p.m. (S.T.) The Bazar will continue daily upto 4th September from 4 to 6 p.m for ladies only and from 6 to 8.30 p.m. for all. Admission is free.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION: Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. T.K. Rajagopala Iyer, will deliver a lecture on "Ancient Truths in Modern Life" at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) at the Association Hall near Kings Circle, Matunga.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH—NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION:—Professor C. N. Vakil of the University School of Economics will deliver a lecture on the "Report of the Indian Franchise Committee" (whose Chairman was Lord Lothian), at the Princess V.M. Gymkhana, Coonsrage to-day (Wednesday) at 5.45 p.m.

DADYSETH FIRE TEMPLE ANNIVERSARY DAY:—The 150 anniversary day of the Dadibhoy Nuserwanji Dadyseth Fire Temple falls to-day (Wednesday) which will be celebrated by a Jashan ceremony by the Head Priest Dastur Dinshaji J. Garda, this morning at 10.15 (S.T). After the Jashan, Mr K J B Wadia will deliver a short sermon on the Sanctity of the Holy Fire. The meeting is open to the Parsis only

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Talan Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11.30 a.m. on Friday the 26th instant instead of 25th instant as previously notified.

The Outward P & O Mail Steamer "Carthage" with the Mails from London of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 6.30 p.m. on the 21st idem and left there at 10.30 a.m. the same day. In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday.)

The s.s. "Carthage" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

The Maharaja of Mysore has given a donation of Rs. 500 towards the funds of the Mysore Journalists' Association, Bangalore.

STRUGGLE WITH HOUSE-BREAKER

—:o:—

PARSIS'S MORNING FIGHT

Suspect In Police Lock-Up

Bombay, Tuesday.

A daring attempt to commit theft in a building at Mazagaon made by a muslim in the early hours of this morning was frustrated by the pluck and courage of a Parsi Mr. Cawasji Pirojshaw Chaina Assistant Carding and Spinning Master in the Prabhat Mills.

The man Gul Mahomed who had entered the quarters of Mr. Chaina was caught by the latter and handed over to the Byculla police. But while attempting to do so Mr. Chaina received severe injuries on his head and body at the hands of the arrested man and is now lying in the J. J. Hospital.

MR. CHAINA AWAKEN FROM SLEEP

Mr. Chaina from sleep stays on the first floor of a building known as Godiwala blocks at Matarpakhadi, Mazagaon with his family. The building is mostly occupied by Parsis.

About 2 a. m. this morning it appears a man secured entrance to the quarters of Mr. Chaina evidently with a view to commit theft. Mr. Chaina was sleeping in an open verandah. Hearing the noise made by the stumbling of the man against a chair lying near his bed Mr. Chaina awoke. Getting up from his bed he caught hold of the man, but the man slipped from his hand and assaulted Mr. Chaina with an iron bar that he had with him.

SERIOUS INJURIES

A struggle followed in which Mr. Chaina received serious injuries on his head, back and chest. He however grappled with the man and did not allow him to escape.

In the meanwhile hearing the alarm raised by Mr. Chaina other members of his family and some neighbours came on the spot and arrested the man.

Information was sent to Byculla Police and sub-Inspector Bansavda with some constables proceeded to the scenes. He found Mr. Chaina as well as his assailant injured. The police put Gul Mahomed under arrest. He was treated at the J. J. Hospital and removed to the Byculla Lock-up.

Mr. Chaina was also treated at the J. J. Hospital and as his injuries were of a serious nature he was admitted in the Parsi ward of the Hospital.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR

Mrs. Hansa Mehta To Open To-day

Mrs. Hansa Mehta will open the Pateti Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) The bazar will continue daily till the 4th proximo. Admission is free. All are welcome.

A few tables are available for display of goods.

Shri Krishna Janmashtmic Celebrations

SHRIMAD BHAGWAD GITA PATHSHALA:—Shriman Shastri Narhari Vishnu Godse will deliver a discourse on "Shri Krishnavtar" in celebration of the Shri Krishna Janmashtmi festival at 9 p.m. (B. T.) to-day (Wednesday) in the above Pathshala situated at new Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Picket Road, Bombay. Separate accommodation for ladies.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ: Sree Gokulashtami Utsavam will be conducted in the Samaj Hall from to-day (Wednesday) with Rukmani Kalyanam on 4th September.

SHRI KRISHNA-KATHA:—To-day (Wednesday) being Shri Krishna Janmashtmi, Panditji Shri Gaurgopalji Sharma (Mota Mandir) will recite Shri Krishna Katha at Satsang Bhawan, Thakurdwar Road at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) with music.

RATNAGIRI DISTRICT FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE:—Under the auspices of the above Committee, a public meeting will be held under the Presidentship of Dr. A P Naik, M.B.B.S. Chairman of the Committee to-day (Wednesday) at 4.30 p.m S.T. in the Hall of the Bharatiya Tarun Sangha, Pawa Building, near the Chinchpokli Railway Station. Mr S R Tendolkar Bar-at-Law. and Mr. A B Pandit, the Secretaries of the Central Konkan Flood Relief Committee, will explain the nature and the details of the help rendered.

Government House News

H.E. Colonel H. L. Ismay arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

The Earl of Shannon dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday.

Selections For To-day's Races

FARIMAGE EXPECTED TO WIN MAGDALA PLATE

(By "SENEX.")

1st Race

The following are the selections for Wednesday's Races:—

The CHINCHWAD PLATE (Div. I).

KUMMER ..... 1.
HAMDI ..... 2.
BLUE STAR ..... 3.

2nd Race

The CHINCHWAD PLATE (Div. II).

DANGER ..... 1.
RUSTOM ..... 2.
THABOOR ..... 3.

3rd Race

The HOME BRED HANDICAP.

TOUT-A-COUP ..... 1.
SALOON ..... 2.
ROSETTE ..... 3.

4th Race

The TIGRIS PLATE (Div. II).

WA'ALIM ..... 1.
HAKIM PASHA ..... 2.
AZROOM ..... 3.

5th Race

The CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP (Div. II).

TINDER GEE ..... 1.
REDESWATER ..... 2.
QUI VIVE ..... 3.

6th Race

The CASTLETOWN PLATE.

CAPTAIN DESMOND ..... 1.
THE FASTNET ..... 2.
OVER ..... 3.

7th Race

The MAGDALA PLATE.

FARIMAGE ..... 1.
HECTOR ..... 2.
ADO ..... 3.

8th Race

The CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP. (Div. I).

DOUCEUSE ..... 1.
VENDOR ..... 2.
POOR BAIRN ..... 3.

9th Race

The TIGRIS PLATE (Div. I).

COLLECTOR ..... 1.
ANCHOR ..... 2.
AL HAMIL ..... 3.

HUTCHINSON WANTS TO LEAVE BOMBAY

Security Application Held Over

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Hutchinson, one of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, was placed this morning by Deputy Inspector Kothare as he wished to offer security before he left the limits of Bombay.

Mr. Hutchinson stated that he wished to go to Madras and would give the security of Mr. Liladhar Jhaverchand, a cotton broker.

Mr. Liladhar stepped into the witness-box and expressed his willingness to stand surety, and added that he was also paying income tax.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate referred the matter to the Sessions Judge of Meerut, and deferred his orders till he received a reply from Meerut.

SWADESHI BAZAR AT GHATKOPER:—The Swadeshi Bazar held at Ghatkoper on Tuesday and Wednesday was held in the premises of the Ghatkoper Kanyashala, and not under the auspices of the Ghatkoper Kanyashala as was stated in a previous issue.

POSTAL NOTICE:—To-day (Wednesday) will be a Post Office holiday on account of Janmashtami or Gokul Ashtami. All the departments of the Bombay General Post Office and town sub offices will observe to-day the same working hours as on Sunday. The telegrapn branches of the undermentioned combined offices will, however, remain open and work as usual:—Colaba, Kalbadevi, Masjid, Mazgaon, Fort St. Bx. Office, Byculla, Girgaon, Malabar Hill Parel, Dadar, Dharavi, Bandra, Mahim, Umarkhadi Manjvi, and Grant Road. The remaining combined offices will remain entirely closed.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION:—At the 10th annual general meeting of the above Union, held on the 21st inst. at Seamen's Union Hall, the following office-bearers were elected:—President J M Mehta, Esq. Vice-President S H Jhabwala Esq. Gen. Secretary I S Patel Esq. Asstt. Secretary S W Gadker Esq. Treasurer E M Bahadurji, Esqr. Auditor, B P Gharda, Esq.

The Homeward P & O Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 13th inst. arrived at Port Said at 12-30 p.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 4.30 p.m. the same day.

BOMBAY HOME MEMBER RESIGNS

R. D. Bell To Succeed

Mr. W. F. Hudson, C.I.E., I.C.S., Home and General Member of Council, Bombay, has been compelled by ill health to tender his resignation.

This has been accepted by His Majesty the King-Emperor with effect from January the 6th, 1933, and His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. R. D. Bell, C.S. I., C.I.E., I.C.S., now Chief Secretary, to succeed him.

"FLIT" CHEATING

Accused Sentenced On Appeal

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Bombay Government filed a successful appeal before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty in the case of Kamalnandan Bhawanidatt, who was acquitted by Mr. Khandalawalla, 3rd Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of attempt to cheat by selling a spurious article as a genuine one. In appeal, their lordships convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 100.

The complainant Prabhaker Yeshwant Sukhtanker, who was in the employ of Messrs. Herbert Sons and Co., sole agents for "Flit", the well-known insectite, had a provision store. The accused went to Prabhakar's store and offered to sell "Flit" at Rs. 16/4. As this price was much lower than the whole-sale price, the complaint grew suspicious, and kept a watch on the accused. The next time the accused came with 48 tins, the complainant got him arrested. It was found that the tins, which were tins of "Flit" contained supurious stuff.

Mr. V N Chhatrapati appeared for the accused.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Tuesday, the 23rd August 1932, tenders to the amount of £1,685,000 at 1s. 6-3/32d. were received and allotted approximately 30 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 31st August 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

CASH BALANCE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In thousands of rupees)

Balance on	30th April 1932	31st May 1932
In District Treasuries	2,12,36	2,08,01
	30th June 1932	31st July 1932
	2,07,02	2,02,72
With the Imperial Bank of India	7,14,80	7,43,51
	18,93,76	19,45,60
Total	9,27,16	9,51,52
	21,00,78	21,48,32

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

—:o:—

Jutes Rule Steady

CALCUTTA, August 23

The Market for jute shares ruled fairly steady throughout the session with a moderate number of transactions. Coals remained steady with only a limited business put through. Teas remained unaltered. In miscellaneous section Burn & Co. ordinaries were marked down on rumours of poor dividend. Sugars were steady while B. I. Corporation (Pref) were a turn better. Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3-1/2 per cent paper 69/3 small lots; 4 per cent loan 1934/37 95/12; 4-12 per cent loan 1955/60 90 small lot; 5 per cent bonds 1935 100/1 small lots; 5 per cent loan 1929/47 98/6; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 99/1; 5 per cent new loan 1940/43 99/3; 5-1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 102/3; 6 per cent bonds 1932 100/2 small lots; 6-1/2 per cent Treasury bonds 1935 104/14 small lots.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1166.

Cottons:—Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving 22/13; Kesoram 4/1; New Victoria ordy 2.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 9/12; Bhulanbararee 7/8; Deoli 7/4 North West Conty 5/4, Prem West Jamuria 7/12.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 267/8; Bally pref. 90/8; Barnagore 115; Budge Budge pref. 116/3; Cheviot 186 small lots; Olive 24/2 small lots Dalhousie ordy. 311; Dalhousie pref. 119; Fort Gloster 400; Gondalpara 682 small lot; Howrah 38; Hukumchand ordy 18/4 small lot; Hukumchand pref. 98; Kamarhatty 346 small lot; Kankinarrah 333 small lot; Lansdowne 116, Lawrence pref. 119; Lothian 253 small lots; National 18/4; Northbrook pref. 116/8; Orient 178; Presidency 4/10; Reliance 56/12; Union 357 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 2/6; Burn & Co. ordy. 111; Indian Iron and Steel 4/4; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 29/12 small lots; Bararee coke 8/8; Bararee pref. 49 small lot; Tide Water Oil 9/12; Bengal Paper ordy 54/4 small lot; Midnapore Zemindary 75 small lots; Indian General Navigation ordy. 68/8.

Sugar Shares:—Bharat Sugar Mills 10/10; Carew and Co. 13/4; Cawnpore 28/12; Champaran 22/12; New Savan 14; Ryam 41/4 cum div; Samastipore 14/12 cum div.

Tea Shares:—Bhatkowa 19/12 small lot; Hasimara 16; Tezpore 3.

Debentures:—6-1/2 per cent 1921/33 Calcutta Municipal Debentures 104/6; 4 per cent 1912/42 Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 85/10 small lot; 8 per cent 1922/43 Hukumchand Jute Mills Debentures 104.—A.P.

Remittance To The Home Treasury

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 20th August 1932 478,000; From 1st April 1932 to 20th August 1932 1,196,000.

Sterling taken over in London, during the week ending the 20th August 1932 nil; From 1st April 1932 to 20th August 1932 715,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending the 20th August 1932 nil: from 1st April 1932 to 20th August 1932 —3,750,000.

Total during the week ending the August 1932 478,000, from 1st April 1932 to 20th August 1932 —1,839,000.

DEAD BODY IN WOODEN BOX

NULL BAZAR MURDER INQUIRY

Culprit Not Yet Traced

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"The man was murdered by some unknown persons." This was the verdict of the City Coroner's jury touching the death of Ladumal Gamlaji a Marwari dealer in gold and silver whose body was found in a wooden box in his shop at Bhandari Street, Null Bazar on July 30.

Jasraj Wanaji, another Marwari, having his shop in the same locality stated that on July 29 about 2-0 P. M. two Hindus who looked like Gujaratis came to the shop of the deceased in a motor car. The witness was in the shop of the deceased at the time. One of the two persons came in the shop. He wanted some ornaments, but the deceased had not those in his shop. The deceased therefore made a list of the ornaments that the man wanted and asked him to come on the next day between 12 noon and 1-0 P. M. The man then left in the same car. The same day the man again came to the shop and whispered something in the ears of the deceased. The witness happened to be there but he was asked by the deceased to go away as the customer wanted to have a private talk.

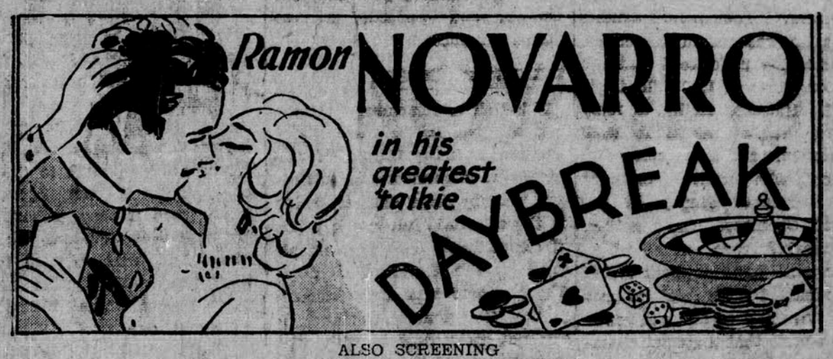
At 8-30 P. M. the witness again went to the shop of the deceased. There were two other Marwaris. They all played cards and dispersed at 10-30 P. M. The next morning witness went to the deceased's shop at 10-0 A. M. and knocked at the door but got no reply. The door was fastened from inside. Witness sent word to a relative of the deceased who lived nearby. The latter came and reported the matter to the police. The shop was opened and the dead body of Ladumal was found in a wooden box.

Deputy Inspector Raje attached to Maharbavdi Police Station stated that the police were still investigating into the matter but were so far unable to find the culprits. Property worth Rs. 1,911 was missing from the shop.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB
PRESENT
HAWK ISLAND
A "THRILLER" IN 3 ACTS
BY
HOWARD IRVING YOUNG
AT THE
OPERA HOUSE
Saturday, 27th August
Tuesday, 30th "
Wednesday, 31st "
Thursday, 1st September
Saturday, 3rd "
AT 9-30 P.M.
MATINEE
Saturday, 3rd September
AT 6-0 P.M.
BOX OFFICE & PLAN AT S. ROSE & CO.

SECOND DEMAND WEEK!
MATINEE TO-DAY at 4 P.M.
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT at 4, C-30 & 10 P.M.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's BRILLIANT TALKIE OF THE LIFE & LOVES OF THE NOTORIOUS WORLD-WAR VAMP-SPY!
MATA HARI
STARRING THE ONE & ONLY
Greta Garbo
With a Notable Cast
RAMON NOVARRO
LIONEL BARRYMORE
LEWIS STONE—KAREN MORLEY
ALSO A FLIP THE FROG CARTOON.
—NEXT SATURDAY—
A CHARMING IDYLLIC STORY OF YOUTH AND ROMANCE From the Pen of
FREDERICK LONSDALE
A Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Super
Lovers Courageous
Starring the Youthful Romancers
Robert Montgomery
MADGE EVANS
WITH
ROLAND YOUNG
YOU KNOW THE BIG DRAW OF
A LONSDALE PLAY
And Which Means You MUST BOOK IN ADVANCE!
Plans Open At The Theatre.

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE GREAT DRAMATIC SMASH OF THE SEASON
SEED
with
JOHN BOLES
Also SIDNEY-MURRAY COMEDY.

PATHE CINEMA EVERYDAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10


ALSO SCREENING
LAUREL AND HARDY IN MURDER CASE
THE BIGGEST SCREAM YET SCREENED.
NEXT CHANGE
SHANGHAIED LOVE with NOAH BEERY and RICHARD CROMWELL
A SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF THE LAST CRUISE OF "BLACK YANKEE" SWOPE, DEVIL SKIPPER, ON HIS HELL SHIP!
A UNITED ARTISTS RELEASE

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1932

NOT A FAIR DEAL

Liberal and Labour papers in Britain do not join in the chorus of gratification with which their contemporaries have received the trade agreements between the United Kingdom and the Dominions. They contend that Britain has had to pay a heavy price for slight advantages gained for British exporters to the Dominions, that the latter have gained most in the bargain, and that one of the worst features of the agreements is that Britain is to pay higher prices for several foodstuffs. It may appear very curious that any British delegates should have consented to levy a tax on wheat, a tax which bears most heavily on the poor to obtain minor advantages for British exporters. But it is to be remembered that the Ottawa Conference, like most such conferences, was dominated by capitalists who think more of their immediate profits than of the interests of the poor people even of their own countries. It is significant, however, that no British papers find fault with the agreement with India. Indeed, they have no reason to do so. Even a casual examination of the agreement shows that Britain gains a great deal more than she loses through the agreement and as Mr. Birla says the agreement "can hardly be called a fair deal." Once again has India been treated as the Cinderella of the Empire.

INTERESTS JEOPARDISED.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas puts it mildly when he says that from the economic point of view the agreement "may prove prejudicial to India's agriculturists for some years to come." There is no doubt about the economic loss to India from the agreement. If, what Mr. Lees-Smith says is true, that "the world trade is more important than British trade with the Dominions," it is far more true to say that world trade is more important to India than her trade with Britain; for, Britain only receives but a fourth of our exports. Indian farmers are already hit hard by Government's ruinous exchange policy, and it is a disservice to them to jeopardise their non-British markets through preference to Britain.

NO SAFEGUARDS FOR INDIA?

Britain knows but too well the risks of Imperial Preference and has wisely provided for modifications of the agreements in certain emergencies, and she is strong enough to give effect to those modifications. Such, for instance, is the stipulation that the duties to be imposed on foreign wheat and some other commodities may be removed at any time if the Empire producers cannot satisfy the British requirements at world prices. But we do not know if similar safeguards are provided in the Indo-British agreement. Nor is India at present free enough to enforce such safeguards against Britain. As things are, an economic alliance between India and Britain has every chance of being like the proverbial alliance between the dwarf and the giant.

A CHALLENGE.

The Government of India declare that the agreement is in the best interests of the country. If they are so confident about that, we would challenge them to submit the agreement to the vote of only the elected members of the Legislative Assembly. But we shall be surprised if the official bloc is not requisitioned in imposing the Ottawa decisions on the Legislature. Sir Purshotamdas very much wishes that the agreement should be ratified not by the present Assembly but by the Assembly under the new constitution, assuming that the new constitution will be in force in a few months. But Government know too well what would be the fate of the agreement in a more representative Legislature. They may be trusted to make every possible attempt to rush the agreement through the present legislature. We shall not speculate about the opinions of the various groups in the Assembly. Even if Government find it easy to push the agreement through the Assembly with the help of the official and nominated members, they will not find it quite so easy to persuade the consumers to buy things according to their desire.

No Gilded Chambers

In the communal award there is a faint reference to Second Chambers in the Provinces, though hitherto there was a distinct feeling in India that the Provinces would not be saddled with these "gilded chambers" which usually afford refuge to all the most reactionary elements in the country. The question was discussed at some length at the Second Round Table Conference in London, and the trend of opinion was that the Provinces should not have Second Chambers. Though no definite resolution was passed in London, it was tacitly understood that the decision taken in 1919 still stood. But Sir Malcolm Hailey, in reply to an address by the Landholders' Association, said that there were landlords who wanted to have some element of security in the Second Chamber. The question, he remarked, was one on which the recent announcement makes no decision, but his local Government have pressed and will continue to press that a second chamber should form a feature in the new provincial constitution.

TO PROTECT PRIVILEGE.

The reasons put forward by Sir Malcolm's Government are both novel and amazing. One of the reasons, Sir Malcolm stated, was that a "revisory body is necessary in circumstances such as ours, where a new legislature, based on an enlarged and inexperienced electorate" is likely to be faced with questions of great importance like the "relations of landlords and tenants". The object of having a Second Chamber in the U. P. thus seems clear. The Government of the Province want to protect the special privileges which the landlords are enjoying and the antiquated economic system now obtaining all over the country, and especially in the United Provinces.

RIGHTS OF CLASSES!

It is well to remember that the present Civil Disobedience movement began in the United Provinces, where large masses of cultivators were in great distress, owing to the abnormal fall in the prices of commodities, and were unable to pay the Government dues. Though there was an abatement in the Government demand, it was not commensurate with the requirements of the peasants, and the unrest grew and finally took shape in the Civil Disobedience movement. Now Sir Malcolm assures the landlords that the Second Chambers have been recommended by his Government to "safeguard the rights of classes" such as theirs. He tried to rouse their fears by doubting whether the "popular legislature" would "respect the sanctity of the sanads" granted them by Lord Canning, and whether an enlarged electorate containing "great masses of tenants" would introduce legislation which will "prejudice the position of landlords." In his anxiety to canvass support for a second chamber, Sir Malcolm comes dangerously near to setting up one class against another. We do not know whether this is a proper policy for the head of Government to adopt, however inimical he may be to the cause of democracy.

JAHOMET ALI'S WARNING.

In this connection it is well to remember that Maulana Mahomed Ali's definite stand against second chambers, particularly in the U.P., was based on that very ground. In the Round Table Conference he said: "In the U. P. there should not be two Houses at all. Already the interests of landlords are too greatly represented. I speak in the interests of the landlords. It would encourage Bolshevism." And both Mr. Chintamani and Dr. Ambedkar supported the Maulana's contention. Mr. Chintamani was surprised to hear that there was a "popular demand" for a Second Chamber from his Province, as the "demand was confined to a small section of the community."

AMAZING AUDACITY.

The audacity of the Governor of the Province in pressing this demand on behalf of the landowners thus seems amazing, but it cannot be said that he and his friends are receiving no encouragement. The Prime Minister has already shown his readiness to leave the door open for foisting a Second Chamber on some Provinces, in spite of the definitely adverse views expressed at the Round Table Conference. No doubt the Simon Commission wanted them, but most of the Provincial Committees who assisted the Simon Committee had expressed themselves strongly against them. The whole country is strongly opposed to Second Chambers. Except among the small and microscopic minority of landlords and other vested interests, whether in the U.P., Bengal or the North Western Frontier Province, the great majority of people are solidly against them and most of the Provincial Governments have definitely ranged themselves against Second Chambers.

CRISIS IN LANCASHIRE

The Lancashire textile industry is in a sad plight. The millowners, instead of acting upon the suggestion repeatedly made to them to reduce overhead charges and prepare themselves for a shrinkage in the demand for Lancashire cotton fabrics from abroad, have hit upon the usual method of securing a solution of their difficulty by threatening to impose a further wage-cut. But the operatives will not agree and the indications are that there will be a county strike by the weavers on Saturday next. There will be a big response to the call for a strike, as the operatives believe that if they submit to any wage reduction now, the employers will come forward in a year's time with another proposal to reduce wages. Unless at the conference at the Manchester Town Hall on Wednesday when representatives of both sides are to make an effort to reach an amicable solution of the quarrel, the employers drop the suggestion of an immediate reduction in wages, the textile industry in Lancashire will land itself into a worse position than the one which it has had to face since the beginning of this year.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

Drastic Amendment Urgently Needed

(By JIVANLAL V. DESAI, Bar.-at-Law.)

Principal Davar has discussed the appointment of a Committee to ascertain what improvements are needed in the Companies' Act. It will not be out of place to suggest that those interested in the reform and those who have experience of the working of the present Companies' Act might themselves suggest the necessary changes. As one who has had to deal professionally with the working of several joint stock Companies in Ahmedabad, it will not be presumptuous in me if I make a few suggestions.

I would ask the Registrar to be more particular while registering a Company. Some time back it was proposed to start a Company in England to sell Irish Sweep Stake tickets and the Registrar refused to register it and his decision was upheld by the Courts. (See R. v. Registrar of Joint Stock Companies L.R. (1931) 2 K.B.). If our Registrars exercised similar powers, several companies trading upon the ignorant credulity and gullibility of the masses would not have come into existence. I would require them to scan critically the object clauses of a memorandum. The principal object being kept in mind, auxillary objects may be described in the memorandum, but I have come across some memoranda of association of textile concerns which had included among the objects of the company, the construction of bridges and canals, making and maintenance of rail roads and owning steamers. The ambition of such promoters requires some check.

"LENDING TO THEMSELVES."

In 1909 I had a case in which was questioned the legality of the action of the agents of a company in lending to themselves the company's money or funds raised on its credit and I succeeded in proving that this action of the agents was "ultra vires" and they had to account for all the profits they had made out of this use. The matter was fought up to the Privy Council. I had fondly expected that hereafter at any rate such dealings would stop, but instead of that the lending of the funds of a Company to the agents or directors is included in the object clause and some agents have made extensive use of a Company's resources.

HOW ENTERPRISE IS RUINED.

In 1924 there were some liquidation proceedings in the District Court of Ahmedabad, and it was found in one case that the agents had utilised in their private business about 42 lakhs of rupees of the concern and an almost equally large amount was taken by the agents of another concern. These takings brought both the Companies to ruin. The agents had lost heavily in speculation, for paying which loss the amounts were mainly utilised and though the amounts were not recoverable they were shown as good debts in the balance sheets. The accounts even were falsified in some cases. With the view of showing smaller indebtedness of the agents at the end of the year, a large amount would be credited to the agents as of that date, prior to the preparation of the year's balance sheet, debiting the same amount to some one else and reversing the entries as of the following date on some other day or even the same day. Some agents control a number of concerns and they can easily utilise the funds of one for the purpose of another. In some cases the Reserve and the Depreciation funds of one concern are sent to the agent's other concern to enable him to earn commission of two concerns. A concern of established reputation brings in large deposits which in some cases are not needed for the "purposes" of the Company, but having come into their coffers they can be easily transferred elsewhere. First class concerns have been ruined by the reckless takings by the agents. Such dealings with the Company's funds should be treated as breach of trust or criminal misappropriation under the Penal Code.

ESSENTIAL AMENDMENT.

The object clause gives power to the Company to do forward business and such business may legitimately be required to be done. Hedge contracts too may be necessary. Though this clause does not enable the directors or agents to speculate, the Company's books will contain items of losses paid on speculative contracts and very rarely an entry will be found on the credit side for the profits realised on speculation. The accounts can be so manipulated that they elude the keen eye of the auditor. There is also an irresistible inference arising out of these transactions, while the Company bears the loss, the profits go to the agents directly or indirectly. In any amendment of the Companies Act power should be given either to the Registrar or some other officer to take steps against the Companies, the agents and directors for such abuse of their powers.

CAPITAL CLAUSE.

Next to the object clause comes the capital clause in the memorandum and it is open to the promoters to start with any capital they like. The investing public ought to know whether the proposed capital is sufficient for the work to be undertaken. I should think that the capital of the Company ought, not only, to provide funds for the capital expenses but should leave a sufficient margin to provide working capital. Those concerns which have started with capital debt have experienced difficulties unless there is some financier at the back. The payment of interest on capital debt has brought many a concern to grief.

HEREDITARY APPOINTMENT.

The promoters of a Company want to preserve the control of its working and with that idea they appoint themselves agents of the Company in most cases "hereditary" for "ever". The legality of such an appointment is questionable, but a clause is inserted in the memorandum appointing A.B., their heirs, executors and assignees, the agents of the Company at a particular remuneration which can not be reduced by the Company. In Ashbury v. Watson (1885) 30 Ch. Div. 376 it is stated that the conditions in a Memorandum of Association are immutable, and in order to take advantage of his ruling the promoters have the clause regarding their appointment included in the memorandum of the Company. Cases have happened in which the agents appointed by the memorandum have had to give up their agency for circumstances over which they had no control and this clause had to be amended.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day

A Bad Practice.

The practice of appointing retiring Governors to a fresh term in a different province ought to be brought to a stop. No doubt we shall be told that Sir Hugh Stephenson's transcendental abilities and ripe experience could not be spared without doing great harm to the interests of India. But were there no other men in the Heaven-born Service to replace Sir Charles Innes who has overstayed his welcome in Burma? Or is Sir Charles going to be transferred to India, where his strength may be in great demand in putting down the Civil Disobedience movement? While other superannuated officers are pensioned off, responsible posts like those of Governors are given to persons who have passed their youth long ago, and shall we say also their usefulness. Sir Malcolm Hailey and Sir Harcourt Butler have beaten all records in this respect, but that is no reason for repeating the experiment in the case of others. We wonder the I.C.S. tolerate it. It is not fair to the younger men.

Unmasked.

As we had expected the Colonial Secretary Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, has refused to agree to the suspension of commuted pensions, and to a cut in the allowances and passages of officials in Ceylon. The alternative before the country is to shoulder an additional burden of Rs. 20 lakhs next year, by taxing the poor man's staple-food, namely, rice. Neither the Ministers, nor the State Council are willing to take this responsibility on their shoulders, and in view of the stubborn attitude of the Colonial Secretary, the Governor will have to dismiss the Ministers, and go to the country again on this issue. Or, the best thing for him to do is to certify the new measure of taxation, which the Government may bring in. The whole colonial policy stands unmasked here, for, to the Secretary of State a tax on the food of the people in these days of depression is no serious matter, provided the highly-paid officers get their allowances, their passages and commuted pensions. This must be one of the greatest achievements of the "Socialist" Premier!

"Do Unto Others . . . .

In his speech at Drogheda Mr de Valera reaffirmed his decision on the one hand, to regard the dispute about annuities as an open question to be settled by an independent tribunal, and on the other, to insist that the choice of arbitrators should not be restricted by the other side. Such a position is so reasonable that by continuing to oppose it Britain would surely prejudice the world against herself and even against her claim to the annuities. If Britain will not allow Ireland to restrict her own choice of arbitrators, she should show good sense by doing to others what she would be done by. The report of Mr. Thomas's conversations with Mr. O'Kelly at Ottawa and of their "agreement to agree" encourages the hope that the present tariff war between the two countries may be suspended and that attempts will be resumed to constitute a tribunal acceptable to both parties.

Prohibition In C. P.

The C.P. Government's review of the Excise administration in the province during 1931 records a welcome fall in the Excise Revenue by about 33 per cent., from Rs. 102.98 lakhs to 69.04 lakhs. It is said that since 1925 the Excise revenue in the Province has declined by as much as one crore which is evidently due to a large extent to the prohibition movement in the country. For obvious reasons, the Government do not like the fall in the revenue and seem disposed to make out that the falling revenue does not necessarily mean less consumption of liquor, but may be evidence of growing consumption of illicit liquor. It is hardly likely that illicit production of liquor with all its risks could be so common as the Government would make out. But in so far as their fears may be justified, the proper course is to suppress illicit liquor and not to press more licit liquor on the people.

ARREST OF ALLEGED

Cycle Gives The Clues

NEW DELHI, August 23.

Mystery surrounds the man who was arrested by the police and who calls himself Madanlal of Allahabad. The police suspect him to be Sharma an alleged revolutionary. With him were arrested Ramchandra Sadanand and Sen-Gupta, an alleged absconder who is wanted in a case of alleged firing on a police constable in last month. It is alleged that both were hiding in a house in Chailpuri Street which was raided by the police who forced their way in. Nothing incriminating is reported to have been found with them.

It will be recalled that one Harbandhu Samajdar was also arrested in this connection. The police allege that four persons, three of whom are now arrested, were out to obtain the revolver from a policeman on duty, outside Nicholson Park. Two of these kept in hiding on the lookout, while the two others who were on cycles attacked the policeman with an iron rod. This dazed the policeman who, however, retained enough consciousness to hold the revolver with his full strength. Meanwhile, a motor alleged assailants, thinking they car passed that way and the might be arrested, bolted leaving one cycle behind. This cycle provided most of the clues which have led to the present arrests. —A.P.

Tipsy-Cake

According to the official Weekly Report the various provincial governments in India describe the movement as "uneventful, negligible and virtually dead or tranquil." We would suggest that it might further be described as dull, lifeless, virtually non-existent, unworthy of notice and certainly not deserving of the attention of an official Weekly Report.

* * * *

Now that the movement is virtually dead or tranquil" in other Provinces and only carried on by "hirelings" in Bombay, don't be surprised if the Ordinances are suddenly lifted one day in the near future. Perhaps they are only preparing the way for that.

* * * *

"Hardly a fair deal" says Mr. Birla of the Ottawa agreement. An experiment which may prove prejudicial to India's agriculturists", says Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. Awfully polite, don't you think? Rather unnecessarily so!

* * * *

"The wisdom of Solomon will be history's verdict on the communal settlement," declared Mr. R. A. Butler, a member of the Commons'. Whether it is or not, Solomon's wisdom is about 4,000 years out of date. Anyway we are glad to know who Mr. Butler is, even if we don't know why Reuter gives him such a big boost.

* * * *

"The result's of the Ottawa Conference have far exceeded expectations," says the Old Woman of B. B. very importantly and staring severely over her spectacles at the reader, in case he might remember what she was saying about Ottawa a few days ago.

* * * *

"There is a very long distance between me and Simla" said Mr. Jayakar at the Blavatsky Hall meeting on Monday. But Delhi is nearer, despite the old proverb, and Mr. Jayakar, it is understood, will preside at the annual sessions of the Hindu Mahasabha.

* * * *

In the meanwhile Dr. Moonje sends a cable from Geneva kindly summarising the Award for the benefit of his friends in India. It is understood he has stopped in Geneva to invoke the aid of the League of Nations and is in his most martial mood.

* * * *

When the Magistrate at Mazagon was told that Mira Ben was known to the police as an active Congress worker, he remarked "She is not known to the public" (Laughter.) It doesn't seem to us very respectful to laugh at a Magistrate and anyway it's never in good taste to laugh at ignorance

* * * *

"THE EVERYMAN POLICY"

An insurance company's advertisement in the "Free Press Journal". The Editor has evidently taken out this policy for himself.

* * * *

The Government have given notice of proposals for the reduction of the allowances of members of the Council of State. This is poor propaganda for second chambers in the Provinces.

* * * *

Madras Sessions Court on Saturday:

The Chief Justice remarked: "If the accused does not turn up on Monday there will have to be a re-trial. It is a perfectly monstrous piece of negligence on the part of the police."

* * * *

Same Court on Monday:

The Chief Justice, exonerated the police from all blame, as he thought that they had successfully shadowed the accused prior to his disappearance. Even a Chief Justice may fall into error.

* * * *

"His Lordship also said that he would institute a searching enquiry into the action of the committing Magistrate who granted bail for a non-bailable offence." Somebody's got to get it in the neck.

* * * *

COLOMBO, Aug. 22.

"Trebitsch Lincoln, the well-known war-time adventurer, to-day passed through Colombo on his way to Amsterdam. He was not allowed to land nor was anybody allowed to see him on board. C. I. D. officers were stationed at the jetty all day while Lincoln was closely watched by the special police." Don't they know the war has been over for some time now?

* * * *

It has been decided in England that

"the certificate A (adults only) or U (universal) shall appear on all posters. This will prevent the uncertainty suffered by parents who wish to take children to the cinema, but fear what may be shown."

It will also be a nice guide for young people who leave their parents at home.

HIGHER POLICY AND INDIA

Domestic Issues Which Are Decided By External Considerations

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

I have referred more than once in recent articles to the higher imperial policy which is kept very closely in view by the Government both here and in England in considering the question of political and constitutional changes in India. It is curious that so little attention is paid by Indian politicians to the fact that British statesmen can hardly take a single decision about India without considering its bearing on the larger policy that has to be kept in view in order to keep together the link which loosely bind an enormous empire stretching from North America on one side of the world to Australia on the other.

INDIA IN BETWEEN

North America does not come into the picture very prominently as far as India is concerned but what is known as "Pacific" policy, which involves the very existence of Australia, and "Mediterranean" policy, which includes the enormous stretch of British imperial interests from Egypt across Middle Asia to the Indian shores of the Arabian Sea and the borders of Sind, have a very strong bearing even on domestic policy in India (which lies between;) and are bound to affect, sometimes perhaps remotely but in some cases closely, the decisions taken by the British Cabinet in matters which people in India seem to think are settled by the British Government without reference to anything outside the factors immediately governing their consideration from the point of view of India's internal politics. Such is the case of Sind, as I have indicated in recent comments on the question of the separation of that province from Bombay.

LOOSE THINKING

Incidentally there is a good deal of loose thinking on what is known as Frontier Policy in India, among people who are fond of discussing it in a learned and expert way. The British Government is generally in a state of not quite knowing what policy to pursue and the demand constantly arises for a "settled policy". There are generally two schools of thought on the subject and sometimes, more, but there always has been, is now and always will be a Frontier problem, which must profoundly affect Britain's policy even in matters affecting domestic policy in India.

AN OLD DANGER REVIVED

It is not often, of course, that one finds two opposite schools of thought being aired in the same journal, as has recently been the case with the "Times of India", a phenomenon which is amusingly displayed for the edification of readers of the "Chronicle" in the contribution from 'An Indian Journalist" which appears in another column.

In its editorial columns on Monday the Bori Bunder organ actually posed the question, which most people thought had now gone out of the picture, whether there is not still danger to Britain in India in the shape of "propaganda from Kabul" and "an aggressive Russia beyond". "Who will guarantee", it asked, "that the present period of peacefulness will continue?"

RUSSIA AND KABUL TO-DAY

Well, nobody can guarantee anything in the present uncertain state of things existing in every part of the world. But most people had thought that, if two bogeys had definitely disappeared from the scene of an imperial politics as potential dangers to be taken into account in British policy in India, one is the possibility of Russian aggression and the other is the possibility of of any disturbance of peace on the Frontier directed or inspired from Kabul. Tribal troubles and even attacks of serious dimensions by border tribes are an ever-present menace, but both Russia and Kabul can surely be acquitted of designs on India. They have too much to do in looking after themselves and consolidating their internal arrangements to be able even to think of external aggression, if they had any inclination for it.

But the general view is that they have not the inclination. The Russia of to-day and the Kabul of to-day are very different from the Russia and Kabul which perpetually disturbed the dreams of British statesmen in the past and were the governing factors in Britain's Frontier policy in India for a hundred years.

WHY THIS CHANGE OF VIEW

Curiously enough this latter was the view, as pointed out by "An Indian Journalist", that was very strongly pressed in the columns of the "Times of India" by its London correspondent less than a month ago. It would be interesting and, perhaps, significant to know what has inspired the change.

It is not my purpose to enter into any elaborate discussion in this article of Frontier policy. I wish only to emphasise two things. One is that, it is not to be supposed, that such questions as uniform autonomy in the provinces and the separation of Sind will be settled by the Cabinet without relation to quite a host of possibilities affecting the higher imperial policy which British statesmen have always to keep in view. And the other is that the consideration of the potential danger from the Frontier is being very strongly pressed in the councils of the Cabinet, in its relation to such questions as uniform provincial autonomy and the possibilities arising from a disturbed condition of this country as a result of communal dissatisfaction with Government policy

EFFECT ON PRESENT POLICY

In my opinion the potential danger does not exist, or, if it does, it is too remote to affect the practical politics of the moment. But there are those, whose views carry weight in Whitehall, who think, apparently, that it does, and for this reason, I have grounds to believe, certain decisions which had been practically taken in regard to the Communal Award have now been reserved for further consideration. And this is why it appears to me that there may be some significance in this sudden and surprising resuscitation of the potential danger of disturbance of peace on the Frontier in the columns of the Bori Bunder organ.

STRANGE POSSIBILITIES

Those who are pressing this possibility on the British Cabinet as a reason for being not in too great a hurry to concede Muslim demands and in any case to curtail the measure of autonomy granted in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and in Sind, if it is separated, conjure up strange possibilities.

They talk of the secret design of a certain power for a port on the Arabian Sea and the possibility of a hostile expedition from the North. They urge the possibility that it might be difficult to administer in peace any province in India on a communal basis and that the finances of the country are not in a position to meet any increase in the armed forces of the country which might become a necessity, as a result of rashness or haste in taking decisions on some of the questions which confront the Government at the moment.

POLICY OF WAIT

The Cabinet has, therefore been urged to consider very gravely the possibilities of completely Muslim domination in the Governments of the Punjab, the Frontier and Sind. And it has been pointed out to them that in certain eventualities, while the educated leaders might be relied upon the fanaticism and imagination of the masses might be stirred beyond control, and the Government might be faced with the problem of keeping the administration going and resisting both internal disorder and invasion at the same time.

A HUGE BOGEY

It all appears to me a huge bogey that ought not to be taken seriously, but that it has affected Whitehall in its recent decent decisions or failure to take decisions is, I believe, undoubted. And that it will ultimately settle in the negative the question as to uniform autonomy or residuary powers in the Provinces, which are two important items in the Fourteen Points may be taken as certain.

A POINT TO REMEMBER

These questions are discussed in India, as though British statesmen had nothing to think of but the extent to which they affect internal and domestic interests in India. It is as well to remember that, as long as India is in a dependant position in the British Empire every question that British statesmen have to settle in regard to her future will be considered not merely in its domestic aspect but in the light of the larger policy, which comprises possible reactions on and repercussions in the Pacific sphere on the one side and the Middle Asian and Mediterranean sphere on the other.

For the first consideration of British statesmen is and must always be the preservation and protection of the fabric and the interests of the Empire as a whole.

When India is as free as Australia or Canada she will be able to decide for herself how far she is also interested in these wider imperial considerations and to what extent, if any, they should be allowed to affect her domestic or external policy.

COURT OF DELHI UNIVERSITY

Mr. Indainarayen's Membership Extended

His Excellency the Viceroy as Chancellor of the University of Delhi has been pleased to reappoint Mr. Indainarayen Brijmohanlall, B.A.; LL.B.; J.P., Second Judge of the Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay, to be a member of the Court of the Delhi University for a further period of three years.

TWO VOICES OF BORI BUNDER

Malice Or Cimmerian Ignorance ?

(BY AN INDIAN JOURNALIST.)

Look at the "Times of India" of the 22nd instant. Reviewing the Frontier Problems of the recent book by C. Collin Davies, the sages of Bori Bunder discuss the three great necessities for peace on our borderland and go on to say:—

"The third necessity is the absence of propaganda from Kabul and the disappearance of an aggressive Russia beyond."

So far so good. We read, however, with amazement the subsequent query:

"And who will guarantee that the present period of peacefulness will continue? It is some times argued by Indian politicians that, as Ranjitsing and the Sikhs kept the Pathans quiet, a reformed India will be able to do likewise." And it seems according to the writer of The Editorial, "the Sikhs only kept a sort of order by a bloody annual tribute of heads and at the price of constant warfare."

THE OTHER VOICE

Now, Sir, either there is co-ordination among the various writers in the columns of your local contemporary or there is chaos. Any middle course is reasonably unimaginable. For what I have quoted above are the Editorial observations; and now let us turn to what its own correspondent wrote from London in its issue of July 27. This contributor appears to be a man with a vision and with no contempt for veracity. He describes the situation on our N. W. Frontier with knowledge and insight. Allow me to give the rather lengthy citation, for firstly your readers will doubtless appreciate reliable information from whatever quarter it proceeds, and, secondly, it will show how the "Times of India' gets non-plussed when it is a question of making "ex-cathedra" pronouncements. And we have no doubt that as between its London contributor and the local scribe truth is on the side of the former and the scepticism of the doubting Thomas' genus belongs to the latter. Here is what the London Correspondent of the Times of India" says:—

"Apart from the local defence of the border from raiding frontier tribes, the only quarters from which external aggression is conceivable are Afghanistan and Russia. As regards Russia it may be said with little fear of contradiction by competent authorities, that the danger of military aggression is very much less now than it has been at any time in the last 100 years.

RUSSIA TO-DAY

"Russia of to-day, so far from being aggressively inclined, is devoting the whole of her man power and resources to the tasks of internal development. She is herself obsessed by fear of aggression on the part of her neighbours, not only in Europe but in Far East where she has given hostages to fortune in Manchuria. Within the last nine months she has been compelled in defence of her interests to augment her armies in that region from 60,000 to 200,000 men. Her armies are organised not for aggression but for defence and her rulers are well aware that any attempt to use them for imperialistic aggression beyond her borders would not only wreck their programme of economic development but would also endanger her constitution. It is for this reason that they ratified the Kellogg pact and have of recent years systematically sought to safeguard themselves by non-aggression treaties with their neighbours, including Afghanistan. For, as far forward as it is possible to forecast, certainly for the whole of the coming generation, the danger of Russian aggression may for military purposes be regarded as negligible.

A REMOTE PROSPECT

"AFGHANISTAN has made an end of her long period of tutelage. She is no longer satisfied with the parasitic status of a buffer state separating two powerful rival nations. She has established her independence and now aspires to be a modern national State and to enter the comity of civilised nations. Her ministers in foreign capitals are likely to keep her continuously in touch with the public opinion and the international standards of European countries. Her Government's greatest interest is peace for the consolidation of its regime. The longer these conditions continue, the more unlikely does it appear that any Afghan Government will repeat the gambler's throw, or run amok into any futile policy of attacking our Indian defences. Our relations with Afghanistan are now on the firm basis of mutual interest and friendly co-operation. AND THE PROSPECT OF AFGHAN AGGRESSION ON INDIA IS IN FACT AS REMOTE AS THAT OF AGGRESSION BY INDIA ON AFGHANISTAN. (Capitals ours).....

DANGER NEGLIGIBLE

.....To sum up I have tried to show that there is a case for subsequent reductions in the Army in India—first on the general ground that Indian armed forces should be reduced for the same reasons of increased world security, which we hope will bring about a reduction of armaments in other countries—and also on the special grounds that the danger of aggression by Russia or Afghanistan is negligible and that, in the border regions, peace and law and order are now more securely established and organised than they have been within living memory, and that without unreasonable optimism it is possible to look forward to a generation of unbroken peace."

CONGRESS WORKER SENTENCED

—:o:—

One Years' R. I. For Disobeying Police

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A Congress worker who was released on Saturday last from Byculla Jail and was ordered to report himself to police every day was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment to-day by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, for defying that order.

Sub-Inspector Jaywant attached to the Mharbavdi Police Station stated that on the day the accused was released, he reported himself to Superintendent Godwin as he was required to do by the order served on him by the Commissioner of Police. But from the next day he did not report himself to the Mharbavdi Police.

The accused did not take part in the proceedings of the Court. He admitted that he was serfed with an order to report himself to the police but he did not do so as he had no intention to obey the order.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

GERMAN AIRMAN ON WORLD FLIGHT

Takes Off For Alaska

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Prince Rupert (British Columbia). German airman Von Gronau who is continuing the world flight took off this afternoon for Alaska, en route to Japan. His plan is to complete the journey at Berlin by the end of September.—Reuter.

GRASSBY QUITE CHEERFUL

Assailant's Condition Serious

DACCA, August 23.

Mr. Grassby was x-rayed this morning by Dr. P. Chakravarti, radiologist. No bullet was found lodged in his arm and there was no evidence of any bone injury.

Mr. Grassby slept well last night and seemed quite cheerful. He felt so well this morning that he refused to be carried to the X—Ray Department and walked there and came back on foot.

The identity of the alleged assailant has been ascertained. The youth is named Benoybhusan Roy, son of Sashibhusan, a retired Postal Inspector, residing at Kahettuli quarter, Dacca.

ASSAILANT SERIOUS

Roy's house was searched this morning, but nothing incriminating is reported to have been found. Benoy was unsuccessful in the Mathriculation examination and is at present unemployed.

His condition is reported to be serious.—A.P.

Bengal Governor's Telegram To Mr. Grasby

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The Governor of Bengal has sent the following telegram to Mr. Grassby, Additional Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, Dacca:—

"Much regret to hear murderous attack upon you yesterday. Trust later news will confirm the report that your injuries are slight."—A.P.

FIFTEEN BENGALIS ARRESTED

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 23.

Fifteen Bengali youths, mostly students, have been arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. The arrests were made either in the town or in the neighbouring villages and are believed to be in connection with terrorist activities.—A.P.

ALLAHABAD, August 23.

The Cheshire Regiment stationed in Allahabad accompanied by the band-made-flag, march through the city.

through the city.—A.P.

MR. N. C. KELKAR HONOURED

HIS 60th BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED AT BOMBAY MEETING

A meeting was held, under the chairmanship of Sir Chunilal Mehta, at the Blavatsky Hall on Monday evening under the joint auspices of sixteen associations in Bombay, to celebrate the sixtieth birthday of Mr. N. C. Kelkar and place on record its sense of appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him

Sir Chunilal said: Mr. Kelkar possessed in almost equal degree the great attainments of Mr. Tilak, his apostle, and shone as an example to the younger generation who wished to follow in the foot-seps of Mr. Tilak. After 36 years of public service it was a great achievement for Mr. Kelkar still to retain the love and admiration of the people, not only of the Maharastra, but also those of communities in other parts of the country with whom he had come into contact.

During the last few years he had not occupied as prominent a place in public life as he might have, but Sir Chunilal hoped that his strength of purpose, his wide experience, h's strong patriotism and other attainments would always be at the disposal of the public.

Sir Chunilal then referred to several of the fields of activity of Mr. Kelkar and stated that he had set a very high standard in Marathi literature and commended his ability as a journalist. He concluded by expressing the hope that Mr. Kelkar's services would always be at the disposal of the country.

Mr. K. Natarajan, as a fellow journalist, praised the ability with which Mr. Kelkar had conducted his papers. Though feelings had run high, Mr. Kelkar had always been a connecting link between opposite parties.

GREAT POLITICAL WORKER

Mr. B. G. Horniman supporting the resolution stated that Mr. Kelkar and he had been associated for several years in both politics and journalism. He regarded Mr. Kelkar as one of the foremost journalists in the country to-day. He also spoke highly of his great political work in India and as a member of the Congress Delegation to England.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar also supported the resolution. Mr. Jayakar continuing said we lived in days of self-determination and in choice of the languages with which to express thoughts, and it was in English that he thought fit to speak for the purposes of the meeting.

Mr. Jayakar said that in politics Mr. Kelkar was gifted with seeing both sides of the question. He was gifted with restraint and reticence, which was of considerable assistance to him as a politician. He admired Mr. Kelkar's fine record in politics and expressed admiration for the services he had rendered as a journalist. He hoped that Mr. Kelkar's many good qualities would always be of great use to the people in future as they had been in the past.

CASKET TO BE PRESENTED

The resolution celebrating Mr. Kelkar's Diamond Jubilee, appreciating his valuable services in the cause of the country, trusting that his association with the late Mr. Tilak and his courageous conduct of the "Kesari" and "Mahratta" and his the broken record of public service would be a source of pride and inspiration to the public was then passed.

SAPRU'S DENIAL

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

The attention of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was drawn to a telegram in a Delhi paper which quoting a Bombay paper says that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Ali Imam and Sir Tej Bahadur are going to take part in discussions at Simla regarding the possibility of an agreement between Hindus and Mussalmans over the Communal Award and modification of the Hoare plans. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said: "So far as I am concerned the statement is wholly unfounded in every detail and I know nothing about the other gentlemen's intention in regard to the programme, having had no message from any one of them or from any one else on the subject, official or non-official, Hindu or Muslim, and this is absolutely the first time that I have heard of the possibility of such a move."—A.P.

SIR CHIMANLAL ALSO CONTRADICTS

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad telegraphs from Simla requesting us to contradict the statement that he has gone there for the purpose of entering into discussions regarding an agreement between Hindus and Mussalmans over the communal award and modification of the Hoare plans.

CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

—:o:—

T. T. ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 23.

Previous Closing ... 3.46 5/16
To-day's Closing ... 3.46 3/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK

—:o:—

London, Aug. 23.

Previous Closing ... 3.46 1/8
To-day's Opening ... 3.46 3/8
To-day's Closing ... 3.46 3/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

OCTOBER

New York, Aug. 23.

Previous Closing Rate ... 7.69
To-day's Opening Rate 7.75
Difference ..... +.06
To-day's Closing Rate ... 7.74
Difference ..... +.05

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

—:o:—

July/Aug. Rs. 218
April/May Rs. 230
Ginning Report 2,51,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

OCTOBER

Liverpool, Aug. 23.

Previous Closing Rate ... 5.74
To-day's Opening Rate 5.86
Difference ..... +.12
To-day's Closing Rate ... 5.87
Difference ..... +.13

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Aug. 23.

Silver Ready 18 1/8
Higher ..... 3 Annas.
Silver Forward 18 1/4
Higher ..... 3 Annas.
Market: China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Silver Ready Shravan	56	2	0
Silver Forward			
Shravan	56	2	0
Silver Bhadrava	56	11	0
Gold Ready	29	6	0
Gini Gold	18	11	0

Income Tax, Super Tax and Sur Charge

Involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert.

To make choice of an Expert is not a difficult task now.

Any time you are in a need of such an advice, do not hesitate to consult Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay whose right advice have saved time and money of so many Limited Companies Firms, Families and Individuals in last 20 years.

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executed carefully and at reasonable charges by

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Opposite JAIN MANDIR, near Prarthana Samaj.

SWADESHI TOYS at SWADESHI TOY MART in WADESHI MARKET

39, Shami Gali,

Also Porcelain Statues from

Benares Hindu University.

MANAGING AGENTS ARE MINISTERING ANGELS!

Tariff Board Member's Questions

SHAREHOLDERS REPEAT PLEA FOR ABOLITION

Bombay, Tuesday.

"End the managing agency system and save the textile industry" This slogan was repeated by the Bombay Shareholders' Association at the resumed sitting of the Indian Tariff Board this morning. It was urged by them that the present law should be amended in such a way as to make the managing agency system void in future for all joint stock companies.

The Association was represented by Prof. S. R. Davar, Mr. A. D. Shroff and Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia.

FLIGHT FEARS

Replying to the contention raised by the chairman of the board that if restrictions were placed on the local mills there was a danger of the flight of the industry from Bombay to the Indian States, where such restrictions would not be in operation, Mr. Davar stated that the notion was quite wrong.

By the elimination of the "preset drain" for which the managing agency system was chiefly responsible, the cost of production would be reduced considerably and the investors would be more willing to put money in industries in British India.

Aswering a query of Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola (member of the Board) Mr. Kapadia said that the Shareholders' Association could command considerable influence among the shareholders of textile mills.

Mr. Rahimtoola:—You cannot however, command a majority at any company meeting?

Mr. Kapadia:—Where a three-fourths majority is required it would be rather difficult. Otherwise we can command a majority.

AGENTS' INFLUENCE

People sympathise with our association he added, but they are afraid of coming openly to join the association for fear of being penalised by those managing agents from whom they may be receiving brokerage or having other dealings.

Mr. Rahimtoola:—That is the very reason, perhaps, why the managing agency system has come to stay. The influence which you suggest they have can be made use of for financial assistance to the mills. Yesterday your colleague Mr. Shroff disputed the claim that the managing agents held the bulk of the shares and also provided finance to the companies.

FINANCIAL HELP

Mr. Kapadia gave the names of a number of mills where the managing agents did not hold a bulk of the sares and remarked: Recently managing agents have been unloading parcels and parcels of shares in the market, he added.

Mr. Rahimtoola:—But inspite of all that, it has been represented to us that it is owing to their influence and standing that the companies get finance.

Mr. Kapadia admitted that in some cases they might be obtaining financial help but the cost of such service was too great.

Mr. Rahimtoola:—Are you aware whether this so-called "drain" is existing in other industries where the managing agency system is prevalent?

Mr. Kapadia replied that it was more prevalent in the textile industry because of the fact that the industry involved such a large number of transactions.

CONFIDENCE OF PUBLIC

Mr. Rahimtoola repeated the question whether it was not a fact that the managing agents created confidence in the minds of the investing public and attracted capital.

Mr. Kapadia replied that it was true to some extent but it did not necessarily follow that if a proposition was otherwise attractive shares would not be fully subscribed for by the public. He pointed out that recently two cement companies were started without the managing agency system and their shares were fully subscribed for by the public. These concerns were doing very well.

SHAREHOLDERS' CHOICE

Mr. Rahimtoola:—Is it not a fact that on the starting of a company the shareholders are given an opportunity to confirm the managing agency agreement and the articles of association?

Mr. Kapadia:—I will show you that the articles of association are thrust upon the shareholders. What is being done is this: the managing agents instruct their solicitors to prepare the articles of association, the agency agreement and the prospectus. All the three documents are then open to inspection to the shareholders who are supposed to have read these documents before applying for the shares.

Mr. Rahimtoola:—Then it is true to says that sufficient opportunity is given to the shareholders to examine the articles of association and the agency agreement. It is open to the shareholders not to subscribe to the shares if they find that there are clauses in the agreement which are detrimental to the company. If they purchase shares inspite of knowing the defects in the managing agency agreement, they are doing so with open eyes.

Mr. Shroff pleaded that the whole system was wrong and the State must impose certain standards on the industry.

MILL MERGER'S FAILURE

When the Tariff Board met after lunch the representatives of the Bombay Shareholders' Association replied to a number of questions regarding the mill merger, a scheme of amalgamation which was before the mill industry some time ago and which failed on account of various difficulties.

In the course of the discussion the Chairman of the Board, Mr. John Mathai, remarked that it appeared to him that the future of the textile industry in Bombay depended largely on the capacity of the mills to reduce cost of labour and cost of overhead charges. On the question of labour he did not wish to dilate. But as regards the reduction of overhead charges the only way to do that was to centralise the superior ocice establishments. Such centralisation could take place if there was a single management for a group of mills.

The representatives of the Shareholders' Association stated that they would support a merger scheme because the management of such combines would be in the hands of the "pick of the industry" and would ensure efficiency.

The Board then adjourned till Thursday.

We heartily invite the many Poona readers of "The Bombay Chronicle" to visit the new EDSU shop just opened on East St.

EDSU FABRICS

SHOPS FOR DIRECT SALE TO THE PUBLIC:—

9, Forbes Street, Bombay,
67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,
340 B, Victoria Garden Road, Byculla, Bombay,
231-235, Supari Bagh Road, Parel, Bombay.
East Street, (Opp: Muratore's,) POONA.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.
B C Rate T T 1|6 1|32.
B C Rate D D 1|6 1|32.

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug. Sept./Oct.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov|Dec|Jan.
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|8.
Banks buying D D 1|6 1|8.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 7|32 Aug.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32. Sept.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Oct. Nov. Dec.

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 385.
Banks selling T T 384.
Banks Buying T T 381.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 660.
Banks Buying D D 680.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 1|2.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 83.
Banks Buying 60 days 83.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 90-1|2.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 119.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155.

JAVA:
Banks Selling D D 64-3|4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York|London 3.46 1|4 22nd inst.
Shanghai|London 1|9 1|4 23rd inst.
Japan|London 1|3 1|4 22nd instant.
London|Paris 88.15 22nd inst.
London|Belgium 24.90 22nd instant.
London|Italy 67.35 22nd inst.
London|Berlin 14.52 22nd inst.
London|Holland 8.59 22nd inst.
London|Stockholm 19.47 22nd inst.
London|New York 3.46 22nd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Quiet, Steady.
Gold £5-18-9 20th inst; £5-19-1 22nd inst.
Silver London Ready 17 15|16 20th inst; 17 15|16 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 18 20th inst; 18 1|16 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 20th inst; 28 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 23|32 p.c. 20th inst; 23|32 p.c. 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 5|32 per cent 20th inst; 1 5|32 p.c. 22nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

Bombay August 23.

The local Silver market ruled steady to-day. Bhadarva delivery opened at Rs. 56/4 and improved on local buying.

Ready Silver	55	13	0
Bhadarva delivery	56	8	0
Bhadarva teji mandi	1	5	9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 23.

3-1|2 per cent. G.P. Notes Rs 68|14.
4 per cent. 1931/36 Conv. Rs. 96-10.
4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs. 95-10
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan Rs 79|7.
4-1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds Rs. 99|10.
4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs 90|2.
5 per cent 1929-47 Loan Rs 98.
5 per cent 1939|44 Loan Rs. 99|8
5 per cent 1935 Bonds Rs. 100|3
5 per cent 1935 Bonds Rs. 101|15
6 per cent 1933-36 Bonds Rs 102.
6-1|2 per cent. 1935 T. Bonds Rs 104-8.
5-1|2 per cent. 1938|40 Loan Rs 101|15

TAX-FREES.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan Rs. 105.
5 per cent. 1933 Bonds Rs. 101-4
6 per cent. 1932 Bonds Rs. 100-5
6-1|2 per cent 1935 B.D.L. Rs 105|10.

STATE LOANS.

5-1|2 per cent. 1938 Mysore Rs. 103|8.
5 per cent. 1955 Mysore Rs. 102.

CORPORATION LOANS Taxables

4 per cent M. Deb. 1959 Rs. 71|4
5 per cent. M. Deb. 1959 Rs. 83-8.
6 per cent. M. Deb. 1954 Rs. 102|12.
6 per cent K. P. T. 1936 Rs. 102-12.
6-1|2 per cent. B. I. T. 1937 Rs. 104.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Aug. 23.
Nil.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Aug. 24.
Golconda; Davis; Calcutta.
Lacrea; Fishley; Durban.
Gazana; McGregor; Karachi.
Borneo Maru; Kondo; Kobe.

LOADING.
Bombay, Aug. 23.
Steamer President Hayes for New Work.
Steamer Alipore for Kobe.
Steamer Waldenfels for Hamburg.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

SS Talrea:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer "Talrea" will sail to-day for Durban with mails, general cargo and passengers.

SS Golconda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Golconda," will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

SS Borneo Maru:—The O S K steamer "Borneo Maru," will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

SS Gazana:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Gazana" will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo.

LONDON GOLD

LONDON, August 22.
Bars Gold Fine per oz. £5/19/1.
LONDON, August 22.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 5/8 per cent.

GLORIOUS SECOND WEEK

TO-DAY MATINEE 3 P.M.

To know the significance of Shri Krishna's Divine Life, you must see

SARASWATI CINETONE'S FIRST MARATHI TALKIE MASTERPIECE

SHYAM-SUNDER

New Bal-Gandharva Master MODAK and *the Minerva of the Deccan* Miss SHANTA APTE

give a rare treat of exquisite music and dramatic acting in the roles of

KRASHNA and RADHA

16 SONG-HITS—POWERFUL DIALOGUE—ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY AND CLEAREST RECORDING

DAILY 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m. | WEST-END TALKIES, LAMINGTON ROAD and CHARNI ROAD. | TO-DAY MATINEE 3 p.m.

On A Holy-Day To See A Holy Picture of *Wonders and Miracles* | TO-DAY'S JANMASHTAMI *Your Sacred Duty* | *Don't Fail To See How SHRI KRISHNA Was BORN and Lived*

KRISHNATONE'S MARVELLOUS MYTHOLOGICAL HINDI-TALKIE

KRISHNAVATAR

With SHANTAKUMARI and others — *Story By M. G. DAVE*

DAILY SHOWS 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. | EXCELLENT DEVOTIONAL SONGS | MATINEE TO-DAY At 2-30 p.m.

DUBASH THEATRE KRISHNA-CINEMA NEW CHARNI ROAD

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY

BE PREPARED TO RECEIVE on SATURDAY, 27th AUGUST

THE FOUR DEVILS

with the

"SCREEN STUNT-KING" INAMDAR AND NURJEHAN *"FAVOURITE SCREEN-QUEEN"*

Greatest Stunt Picture of Thrills

GLOBE TALKIES (Sandhurst Road)

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DEVOTIONAL PICTURE

With Special Songs by

MUKTAR BEGUM

100 pc. All-Talking and Singing

CHATRA-BAKAVALI

IN HINDI WITH

KAJJAN & NISSAR

Shows: 5-30; 8 & 10-30 p.m. Daily

MATINEE To-day & Friday at 3 P. M.

Special Seats for Zanana Ladies

GLOBE TALKIES

SANDHURST ROAD.

COTTON STRADDLES

—:o:—

Approximate Difference

Bombay, Aug. 23.

New York—Liverpool:—Oct. 337; Jany 368 March 364.

Bombay Liverpool:—Broach A/May (227) Liverpool May (5,90) Rs. 30 at Echange 1/6.

Bombay New York:—Broach A/May (227) New York May (8,24) Rs. 37½ at 3.46 5/16 Cross Rate.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

Bank Bills 3 months 1-30/64 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 1-53/64 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-3/4 p.c.

THE EXCELSIOR

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SOME MODERN INSTANCES

Mr. Arthur Wellings writes in "The Bookman":

Slowly but surely the literary forms known hitherto as poetry, fiction, autobiography, and biography, are moving towards a form, greatly elastic, which will embrace all four. Consider the tendencies and overlapping of the following group: Proust's "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu," Barbellion's "Journal of a Disappointed Man." Elliot's "Waste Land," Joyce's "Ulyses" and Lytton Strachey's "Queen Victoria." Each of these, needless to say, has been the most influential work of its kind published during the last twenty-five years. Dujardin, the French novelist and dramatist to whom Joyce has expressed his indebtedness, points out that the infusion of poetry into every branch of literature has been the supreme literary event of the past half-century, and for this, he maintains, we are primarily indebted to the Symbolists of of 1885. Is it not probable that poetry, like most other conquering races, will end by being absorbed by what it has conquered? The greatest literary artists of to-day are not poets but novelists, or rather they are poets in their novels, and should be described by a new compound word embracing both.

DISGUISED MEN.

At present, however, I am not so much concerned with these larger issues as with one aspect of the growing liason between the novel, the autobiography, and biography. Fiction so called is more and more making use of living people famous, notorious and obscure. It is using them with less disguise, and since in many cases it attempts to tell more and more of the truth, it often substitues for the penalty of caricature the possibly even greater penalty of excessive revelation. It is interesting to consider how far this is likely to go, and how far it is permissible.

The problem in a modified form is as old as literature itself, and it is probable that Potiphar's wife was annoyed by contemporary versions of her story. From the dawn of the novel its authors have made use of living people. Fielding had an original for Parson Adams and many other characters, and most of Smollett's people are known to have been taken from life. Scott was criticised for using his father's death bed without sentimentalising it—which was what the objection amounted to—and Charlotte Bronte knew so few people that any visitor at Haworth might be said to have stepped straight over the threshold of the vicarge into her next novel.

A FAMOUS CASE.

It might seem that the best way to guard against recognition by the original was to tell the truth, while changing the superficialities, but unhappily there are always kind friends to tell the original what has been done, even though he may have had the good fortune not to recognise the portrait of himself, as happened in the famous case of Dickens and Leigh Hunt, the latter being the original of Harold Skimpole in "Bleeck House." Dickens was very loath to recognise the cruelty of what he had done and the fact that Hunt, the imperturbable "child" of the novel, was really pained, is in a way an indictment of Dicken's portrait of him, though it is more of a caricature than a portrait.

Always in such cases the question arises as to how far the portrait is intended to be such, and the author's defence generally takes the form of a denial or mitigation of any such intention expressed with lofty indignation at the trivial preoccupations of other people, and much injured innocence

ETHICS.

In writting of a letter which he had received from the original of a minor character in "David Copper-field," Dickens said: "It is serio-comic, but there is no doubt one is wrong in being tempted to such a use of power." Within a year or two he was creating Harold Skimpole! Perhaps it really is impossible to be a gentleman and an artist; and for the artist it may be said that there is a choice of evils. Either he must forgo the use of material which gives his powers just the scope they need thus injuring himself, his contemporaries and in some cases posterity also, or else he must hurt those with whom he has been intimate and to whom perhaps he is in many ways indebted.

It is all very difficult, and it is idle to make ethical pronouncements one way or the other. When ever the creative urge has been strong enough to be worth anything at all, writers have always chosen to take the risk of causing pain, and will continue to do so until the end of time. Temperament and circumstances of course, are important modifying factors. For quite ignoble reasons it is easier to tell the truth about the wife who has divorced you than about the wife who is still living with you.

LASSALLE.

Meredith used the love story of Lassalle, the German socialist, as material for "The Tragic Comedians," and in the memorial edition of his work there is even a portrait of Lassalle as a frontispiece to that volume. But in that case as is indicated in the sub-title, "A Study in a Well Known Story," the facts were common property, and Meredith was not making indiscreet revelations or indulging in an orgy of denigration: the book is not scandalous but dull—it is your merchant of letters who makes scandalous such of his books as would otherwise be dull.

MR. H. G. WELLS' WORKS.

Wells has put living people into his books and not without an occasional flicker of malice, but very good-humouredly on the whole an example which certain young post-War novelists have disdained. When "The New Machiavelli" was published, Wells was attacked for putting Balfour and the Webbs into the book. He defends himself in his preface to this novel in the Atlantic editon: "Since the design was to set the action in the world of the liberal political intelligentzia of London in the opening decade of the twentieth century, it was necessary to introduce figures at least similar to such outstanding angles of that world as for example Mr. and Mrs. Webb and Mr. Balfour. One could not give that world at all without its chief angles and bends of opinion. But there was no need to make them either portraits or caricatures so long as a sort of parallelism of effect was attained. Unhappily our British criticism was quite incapable of the fine but real distinction between giving a similar figure and, as the vulgar have it, 'putting people into a book,' and 'The New Machiavelli' for that and other reasons had a stormy launching."

WEAK.

This seems plausible eough, but surely there is something specious about the distinction between "portraits" and "similar figures." It is obvious for one thing that even the most elaborate portraits ends in being no more than a similar figure'. Then Altora's bland unconsciusness of passion, her ludicrous preoccupation with her interests, as in the canoe episode, where she nearly drowned herself and the hero "with a sudden lateral gesture of the arm to emphasise the high note with which she dismissed the efficiency of the Charity Organisation Society"—these things, delightful in themselves, are not essential to the "chief angles and bends of opinion."

It seems to me that Wells has chosen a weak defence when there is a stronger defence available. After all, people in public life are used to having their personal foibles exposed; they are fair game for cartoonists and paragraphists, and in many cases very eager game too. No one thinks of rebuking the political opponent who said of the Webbs that "if you were to prick them they would bleed statistics," and yet much that Wells was attacked for doing amounted to no more than that.

Savage and scurrilous attacks in fiction, masquerading as portraits are quite another matter. Of course—and this does tend to hamper almost any defence which the novels can bring forth—there is always the suspicion, whenever a well-known public figure is put into a book, that the author is doing it with one eye on the advertising value of the talk which it is sure to create.

RECENT WRITERS.

Wyndham Lewis and Aldious Huxley have both put living people into their books, and far more ruthlessly than Wells. "Apes of God" contains some of the best social satire of modern times and reveals an intellect like a razor blade, but its portraits of living people are often devastatingly cruel, and so far as its treatment of its human subject matter is concerned, it becomes a weariness of the flesh through being one long sneer. Probably the author himself is uneasily aware of this; at least some of its camments on Shakespeare and the comic suggest that he may be. He is the supreme intellectual clap stick of his time, but Aldous Huxley runs him very close.

The portrait of Burlap, in "Point Counter Point," is best described in the vernacular as "a nasty piece of work." Not of course that Mr. Huxley's sincerity can for a moment be impugned; he is a good hater, and he finds Burlap detestable. Nevertheless, people of taste have never regarded hatred as an adequate basis for a work of art, and surely, if you hate someone so much that you want everyone to know, the best thing to do is to hire the Albert Hall for a Hate Meeting and to put double column advertisements in all the big dailies, instead of presenting as a human being what is only a very limited set of reactions to one. Hatred—and especially such hatred as Mr. Huxley's—is very like X-rays;

This rich vegetable soap lightens work when washing—

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Your cotton garments and linens will stay new-looking much longer if you wash them in 501 Soap. For 501 Soap is made from only the finest vegetable oils and is free of all harmful chemicals. It is gentle in action yet so thorough that heavy pounding and scrubbing is no longer necessary.

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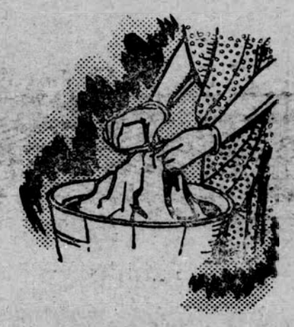

—china and glass

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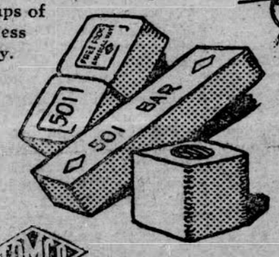

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OLYMPIC SPIRIT

International Goodwill Through Sports

MORE EFFECTIVE THAN LAUSANNE

On the eve of the Olmpic Sports Mr. Bevil Rudd, winner of 400 metres, in the Olympic Games of 1920 wrote the following article in the "Daily Telegraph":—

At two o'clock to-morrow the Tenth Oympiad will be opened by President Hoover in the gigantic stadium at Los Angeles.

Nearly fifty nations are competing, and the pageantry of the opening parade will be almost as inspiring as the fierce competition that will rage daily until Aug. 14.

America is on her mettle: not only to show that her comprehensive athletic organisation can produce world-beaters—gods from the machine—but also to demonstrate that her crowds are track-minded, critical of technique and appreciative of courage and sportsmanship. She would like to illumine the dream of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, to justify his vision of forty years ago when he conceived the idea of, and carried out, the first of the modern Olympic Games.

He and his followers have been magnificently undeterred by the difficulties of bringing together men and women of different nationalities, and often with different conceptions of sport in a sporting rivalry in which the principles of the Games predominate.

SPIRIT OF COMRADESHIP.

Each Olympaid has marked an advance towards that ideal. Last year we in England had visits from German, French, American and Italian teams. The smoothness and camaraderie of those meetings would scarcely have been possible had it not been for the Olympic understanding. That spirit has prevailed. Competitors at the Games have subconsciously formed themselves into a club, and the etiquette observed is compelling and cheerful.

When fifty nations rally their exuberant manhood in circumstances which make victory ecstatic and defeat acute it is not to be wondered at that occasional contretemps occur. It is, however, significant that those people who consider friendship with foreigners disloyalty to Britain, are forced to remember that hardy annul of sporting reminiscence—the Halswell incident of 1908—or else to read the imaginative peevishness of journalists who have never witnessed nor certainly competed in an Olympiad—before they can arm themselves with anti-Olympic Games arguments.

Actually an Olympiad is the Cinderella hour for athletics. The stadium events predominate, and with an American crowd they will have more than their share of the magic wand.

RIGHT SPIRIT.

Detractors have called the Games "gladiatorial," but Douglas Lowe could scarcely be styled a swashbuckler, and there is nothing about Lord Burghley to suggest that he would immolate himself to create a raucous Californian holiday.

The shee anchor of these Games—and it has been so since the war—is the British-American entente, which finds its happy consummation in the relay match which since its inception in 1920 has naturally succeeded each Olympiad.

Personally, I went to the Games in 1920 in a mood of scepticism, just as I had gone to run in the U. S. A. earlier that year with misgivings. I soon became a devoted supporter of the movement.

In the 800 metres at Antwerp I was warned by several people that as there were four Americans in the final I should be prepared to meet with all sorts of tricks. What did happen was this: A Swede accidentally bumped an American, who collided with me at the beginning of the second lap. It was not the American's fault, and he could have taken advantage of the jostle. Instead he shot me a fleeting smile; said "Sorry, Bevil," and dropped back to let me regain the tactical position out of which he had unintentionally pushed me.

Before this race was started a Hollander I knew, who had unexpectedly reached the final, came to me and said: "I have already done more than my country ever expect of me. I have the final reached. Of course, I cannot win, but I would like you to win—South Africa is dear to Holland. Can I help you?"

These are random stories of unrecorded incidents at the Games. The recorded incidents are usually the petty conflicts which create good "copy." In 1928, in South Africa, the papers found Weightman-Smith's escapade at the Criterion with a commissionaire's hat far more exciting than his superb hurdling. David Burghley will agree that Smith's "take it or leave it" downrightness made him both the finest hurdler and unluckiest loser that there has been. I only hope his Olympic record survives the coming onslaught, but I doubt it.

In this Olympiad we are likely to see a shattering of all records. Conditions will be ideal and competition acute. Our small team is magnificently efficient—Rampling is a probable winner, Cornes, Hampson and Burghley problematic ones—but most of the team will be finalists, and that, with fifty nations competing, is a distinction worth remembering.

BRITAIN'S IDEAL CAPTAIN

Lord Burghley is an ideal captain, and even if his personal efforts do not succeed against men several years his junior, his optimism, alertness, and full-blooded courage will give his limited team confidence and the right poise.

In 1924, before the Paris Olympiad, I wrote with a certain defiance: "In the Olympic Games there is pageantry without squalid contrast, excitement without hate, bravery without cruelty, victory without undue elation, defeat without chagrin, and above all, effort that is not wasted." I repeat that to-day with a sure confidence.

Finally I would ask those who are angry whenever Britain is beaten to remember that in America our chief rival in the coming athletic fortnight there are some fifty Americans to every one Englishman who enjoy the necessary training facilities to equip themselves for world competition.

To-morrow, when the multitude of pigeons—the "original" broadcasters—are released in compliance with ancient tradition, and the oath of amateurism is taken by the massed athletes, and the gay din proclaims the opening of the tenth Olympiad in its gorgeous and mammoth setting, a renewed era of international goodwill and understanding will have begun.

Los Angels will become more effective than Lausanne. And while national animosities and suspicions are being disarmed, prodigious feats will be accomplished.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Undisclosed Buyers

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co. have issued the following weekly report dated London Aug. 3rd:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £137,725,916 on the 27th ult. as compared with £136,583,653 on the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £1,300,000 bar gold has been sold for delivery this and next week. Some of the supplies were absorbed by the Continent but the bulk has again been taken by an undisclosed buyer.

Announcement is made to-day of the purchase by the Bank of England of £837,561 bar gold.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine oz	Equivalent value of £ sterling.
July 28th	116s/7d.	14s/6.9d.
July 29th	117s/8d.	14s-5.3d.
July 30th	117s/5d.	14s/5.6d.
Aug. 2nd	117s.0d (nom.)	14s/6.3d.
Aug. 3rd	117s/2d.	14s/6.0d.
Average	117s/2.6d.	14s/6.02d.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 25th ult. to mid-day on the 30th ult.:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,320,236
British India	1,061,090
Australia	172,688
Egypt	175,120
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	70,793
British West Africa	65,881
Iraq	17,940
Netherlands	28,802
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	26,025
Other countries	6,611
	£2,945,186

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£641,945
France	459,338
Belgium	173,850
Poland	28,100
Switzerland	8,000
Other countries	2,058
	£1,313,291

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for June 1932 amounted to 48,441 fine ounces as compared with 46,854 fine ounces for May and 44,118 fine ounces for June, 1931.

Shipments of gold from Bombay last week comprised £877,000 consigned to London and £25,000 consigned to Holland by the s.s. "Rajputana", £119,000 consigned to London by the s.s. "City of Eastbourne" and £70,000 consigned to New York by the s.s. "President Adams".

SILVER.

The influence of weaker sterling together with stronger advices from America and the East has led to the quotation of slightly higher prices during the past week. The peak was reached yesterday at 17.1/4d. and 17.5/16d. for cash and forward respectively, and to-day a fall of 1/16d. has been registered in each quotation.

China has both bought and sold whilst sales were effected on Continental account and some purchases made for India. Enquiry from America in the afternoons has been a frequent feature.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 25th ult. to mid-day on the 30th ult.:—

IMPORTS.

Soviet Union (Russia)	£76,842
Belgium	20,632
Japan	7,603
France	15,000
Australia	8,568
Other countries	6,827
	£135,522

EXPORTS.

Portugal	£30,750
French Possessions in India	8,500
France	6,130
Hongkong	7,000
Other countries	4,846
	£57,226

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.	Cash	Two Months' delivery.
July 28th	17.1/8d.	17.3/16d.
July 29th	17.3/16d.	17.1/4d.
July 30th	17.3/16d.	17.1/4d.
Aug. 2nd	17.1/4d.	17.5/16d.
Aug. 3rd	17.3/16d.	17.1/4d.
Average	17.187d.	17.250d.

IN NEW YORK.

(cents per ounce .999 fine).

July 27th	27-1/8
July 28th	27
July 29th	27
July 30th	27.1/16
Aug. 1st	27-1/8
Aug. 2nd	27-1/4

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 28th ult. to the 3rd inst. was dol. 3.53-1/2 and the lowest dol. 3.49.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 30th ult. consisted of about 92,400,000 ounces in sycee, 240,000,000 dollars and 3,720 silver bars, as compared with about 87,360,000 ounces in sycee, 242,500,000 dollars, and 3,900 silver bars on the 23rd ult.

Statistics for the month of July last are appended:—

BAR SILVER.

	Cash	Two Months' delivery.
Highest price	17.1/4d.	17.1/4d.
Lowest price	16.9/16d.	16.5/8d.
Average	16.930d.	16.983d.

BAR GOLD.

	per oz. fine.
Highest price	117/8d.
Lowest price	115/-d.
Average	115/11.0d.

Scott's Porage Oats

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TRADE AND SPECULATIVE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Rumours Of Government Financed Cotton Now Nearly Liquidated

CONSIDERABLE WEEVIL DAMAGE

The New York cotton futures market was active and strong on Monday on general buying influenced by unfavourable crop conditions and strength of Wall Street. There was fairly large speculative and trade buying. The market opened at a rise of 5 points but declined 3 points from the opening level with October 7.57 which was the lowest level of the day. At this level there was extensive buying and prices advanced 15 points. At the close there was less demand and the market closed at a net rise of 14 points for near months while distant deliveries advanced 20 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 7.75c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was again firm and closed at a rise of 17 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 18 points at 7.59c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 13 to 15 points on general buying influenced by unfavourable crop conditions in America. Straddle buying was again feature of late trading. Trade off-take was restricted. The market closed steady at a rise of 21 to 22 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 5.85d.

East Indian cotton prices advanced 17 points and Egyptian cotton futures closed at a rise of 16 to 17 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was strong and closed at a rise of 43 to 18 points.

The following extract from Messrs Thos Smith & Co's Liverpool friends' market report will be found interesting:—

The negotiations in the Cotton dispute have broken down, a general stoppage of looms is most unlikely, as most of the operatives are only too anxious to be re-instated as as early as possible.

The crop reporting Board of the United States Department of Agricultural issued a report (compiled to the 1st instant) on Monday last, the 8th inst. The estimated production of the growing crop is 11,306,000 bales, the condition 65.6 and the yield per acre of 149.6 labs.

Whereas the area under cultivation on July 1st last was 37,290,000 acres the Board have made the usual allowance for abandonment and reduced the figure to 36,161,000 acres.

In estimating the yield it is are present in greater numbers pointed out that Boll Weevils than any year since 1928. We therefore conclude that as the reduction from a full yield was 14.1 per cent in 1928, this is the basis of the present estimate.

The damage by weevil in 1928 was not particularly excessive compared with 1921, when final damage was estimate to be 31.2 p.c. — 1922 — 23.3 p.c. and 1923 — 19.2 p.c. Although the report was certainly much less than generally expected (the average opinion being 12,000,000 bales) it is evident that a further reduction in the yield would be made in case of continued rains in the Central Belt.

The yield per acre is very near to the 10 years average and compares with 153 lbs, to the acre in 1928, but is much above the true weevil seasons of 1921 when the yield was 124 lbs. 1922 141 lbs. and 1923 131 lbs.

Owing to the low yield estimated for Texas, viz., 3,826,000 Bls with 13,681,000 acres under cultivation, the report is discredited, and considered much under estimated.

We seen no reason to offer any special comment as we have acted on the Government's Report for some years past, and found the Reports to be the most reliable upon which to base commitments ahead.

The size of the coming crop, although important, is not so viover at the end of last season and the course of the market depends to a great extent on the improvement of trade which would follow a substantial rise in the commodity markets.

It now remains to be seen whether a rise of 1-1/2 per lb. in the Liverpool market (October option June 2nd, 379d August 8th 5.38) discounts the presetn position?

It is quite evident that many large operators have recently bought commodities with a view to accumulation, and it is unlikely that these contracts will be liquidated until values reach a higher level. Consumption will become the main factor, and as we believe the World is literally starving for Cotton manufactured goods, with restored confidence, the consumption of American Cotton may exceed all expectations, and possibly amount to 16,000,000 or even 17,000,000 bales.

In our opinion it will be dangerous to be short unless the growing crop makes a vast improvement but from time to time some declines may take selling and opportunity should place on liquidation and hedge be taken to make purchases on such set backs.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October highest 7.72 at 2-56 p.m.; lowest 7.57 at 10-04 a.m.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Crop report becoming serious. American trade absorbing contracts. Believe trend upward.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool: "Undertone is good but advance has gone far enough for the present. We think he market may react at any time.

Messrs. Orvis Bros. New York: "General buying stimulated by unfavourable crop accounts strength, look likely to go higher.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from our foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Reports considerable Weevil damage certain areas East Central belts from excessive rains. Rumours Government financed cotton now nearly liquidated. Revived bullish sentiment.

New York Coton Trade and Speculative buying. Strength of Stocks. South sold.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

New York Cotton Exchange service cabled as under:—

"Continued rains in the East promote weevils; beneficial rain in the West; reports poor fruiting and shedding, small bolls. Domestic mills sell over production. British situation worse. Domestic business activity slightly lower. Commodity price fluctuations."

Their Livervool agents cabled as 9-10 a.m:—Heavy rains along coast:—

Carolina Coast. Scattered precipitation Alabama and South Texas

10-58 a.m.—Shorts covering owing to continued bad weather.

12-22 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight cool nights. No precipitation.

2-37 p.m.: New York: Strength of Stocks. Trade demand. Crop prospects very unfavourable in the South-Eastern belt.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 22.

October	7.69+.14
December	7.86+.15

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Capital:—

	Rs. a. p
Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Issued & Subscribed	25,00,000 0 0
Paid up (30-4-1932)	15,04,265 0 0
Reserve Funds ...	4,50,000 0 0
Investment on G.P. Notes (face value)	10,61,100 0 0

Present rates of interest on deposits:—7-1½ per cent. per annum for 12 months or over; 6 per cent for 6 months; 4-1/2 per cent. for 3 months and 3 per cent. on "Or demand deposits."

On fixed deposits for 12 months and over interest paid half yearly and on sums of Rs. 10,000/- and over quarterly. Remittances on account of deposits will be received by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., at Bombay and Calcutta, free of commission.

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Further particulars on application.

M. VELAYUDHAN NAIR, B.A., Secretary.

LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW

—:o:—

Lancashire Labour Trouble

The following Liverpool Weekly cotton review is received by Reuter:—

"Business in Spot on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange was restricted. In the Futures section, after and early advance in smypathy with New York advices, some nervousness was apparent in mid-week on lack of trade offtake due to Lancashire labour trouble and, altnough sentiment turned bullish on the formation of the American Commodities Corporatioon, the market finally became weaker again.

Egyptain prices were higher in sympathy with the Americans but were inclined to drag owing to Sudan hedge selling."

January 1933	7.84+.16
March 1933	8.08+.16
Middling Spot	7.75+.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 22.

October	7.68+.17
December	7.85-.17
Middling Spot	7.59-.18

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 22.

New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	7.64
January	7.89
March	8.02

New York. Noon Call.

October	.7.64
January	7.89
March	8.04

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 22.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price. Liverpool, Aug. 22.
August 1932		5.71+.22
September 1932		5.72+.22
October 1932	5.96	5.74+.22
November 1932		5.75+.22
December 1932		5.75+.21
January 1933	5.73	5.77+.21
February 1933		5.79+.21
March 1933		5.82+.22
April 1933		5.84+.22
May 1933	5.81	5.86+.21
June 1933	z	5.88+.21
July 1933		5.91+.21
August 1933		5.93+.21
Middling Spot		5.85+.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Sakellaridis	
November	7.93
December	7.93
January 1933	8.02
Maarch 1933	8.11
May 1933	8.18
July 1933	8.27
FGF Spot	8.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.44
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.56
Broach Superfine (Good Staple) C.P.	5.68
Oomra Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.48
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.63
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.78
Bengal Good	4.67
Benkal Fine	4.87
Bengal Fine	4.43
Scinde Fully Good	4.77
Scinde Fine	4.87
Scinde Superfine	4.97

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 22.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	13-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Register	114
P. & O. Banking Corporation	7-1/8
National Bank of India	39
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	106-3/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. Loan	93 1/8 100
Rupee Paper 5½ p.c.	51
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	67
Consols 2½ p.c.	70 3/8
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	78
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	70-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	104-1/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 22.

Demand Bills	3.46-5/16

Excessive Speculation In New Loan

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Excessive speculation continues in the local market in the New 5 per cent. Loan.

To-day it was quoted at a premium of Re. 1/3 but later on there was some selling and the premium declined to As. 15.

The undertone in the Government Securities is steady as large funds still remain inivested but renewal of Treasury Bill sales will alter the situation.

It is risky to follow the advance as the tone in India Sterling Stocks in easy and is bound to reflect on the local market.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Boycott Slackens Considerably

Liverpool August 3.

By Mail

A Liverpool cotton firm writes:—

"The holidays, the Burnley strike, and negotiations over the wages question in the weaving section, have made buyers hold aloof from the market. Trade has bee reduced to a minimum, and the effect has been pronounced both in the cloth and yarn sections.

The discussions over the wages question are still taking place between employers and employees. At the moment, the gap between the two sides is very wide and neither appears to be making any effort to bridge it. The "Mancrester Guardian" makes the sound suggestion that a 10 per cent reduction would be the best solution, the operatives already having agreed to accept practically 7 per cent, though the employers' demands are for 13½ per ent.

CLOTH

Mail advices from India indicate that the native dealers are very concerned over the intense competition by the Japanese in both the Calcutta and Bombay markets. Large consignments of cloth are being offered at ruinous prices, and as each ship-load is being offered at less than the last, dealers who bought early are now facing heavy losses. The outcry in India for the imposition of a higher tariff against non-British goods is increasing week by week and should eventually help Lancashire. The boycott against British goods has now died down considerably, though it is by no means dead. Gandhi now seems to have lost most of his power.

Trade with China has been very quiet, though some business has been done with Shanghai Other cloth outlets have all been very quiet during the past week and trade has fallen away considerably.

YARN.

Most spinners have had a difficult week, and although this is a holiday period and generally rather quiet, this year's trade has been even less than usual"

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

WEAKNESS IN YEN INDUCES LONG LIQUIDATION

Undertone Quiet

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

The share market opened steady on the success of the Ottawa Conference but before any improvement in Mill Shares, there came in increased long liquidation influenced by weakness in Yen exchange. The market took no notice of the firmness displayed by cotton market. In sympathy with improvement in cotton prices, prices of Lancashire cloth have increased by about 10 per cent but Japanese cloth prices have not advanced. It may be mentioned that a special printed cloth which used to come from Lancashire and was sold at As. 8 per yard, is now manufactured by Japan and is selling at As. 6 per yard. There is no doubt that Japan is out to capture Indian market and even small increase in import duty will not materially affect prices of Japanese cloth owing to weakness in Yen. Japan has enough raw cotton bought at lower prices on advantageous prices and as long as this supply lasts, it seems that Japan will stand any keen competition.

There was a moderate turnover of business to-day and particularly tram shares ruled weak.

Bombay Dyeings opened at 678 3/4 and closed at 681 1/4. Fazuls were very active and closed at 270 3/4, after touching 281 1/4. Nagpores went as high as 282 1/2 and closed at 280/. Bombay Burmas were very steady opening at 373 3/4, went upto 376 1/4, and closed at 370/. New issues were in demand at 125/. Tata Steel ordys were quiet around 23/8/. Bombay Trams weakened to 105/15/. Tata Hydros were steady at 128/2/. Tata Powers fluctuated between 330/ and 623/. and Andhras were on offer at 997 1/2. Shivrajpurs ruled very strong from the start on good buying enquiry following Ottawa Conference reports opening at 4/ improved to 16/ buyers Vishnus changed hands at 1400/.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Ahmedabad Advance	295-0
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dycing	681-4
Century	216-14
Central India	281 4
Colaba Land	72-8
Crescent	47-8
Dawn Mills	471-4
E. D. Sassoon	0-3½
Elphinstone	1-8
Ebrahim Pabaney	85
Edward Sassoon	20-0
Finley	76.10
Fazulbhoy	278-12
Gokak	112-8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

as theirs. He tried to rouse thei

Bombay Dyeing 681;78;81.
Century 222;16-14.
Colaba 72.
Crescent 47.
Fazul 281;83;79.
Indore 338;40;
Madhowji 7N;
Nagpur 281;82;78;81.
New Great 130;25-10;
Pearl 156:58;59.
Simplex 51.
Swadeshi 220;19;20;
Burma 375;76;70;
Hydro 128;.
Tram 107-3;5-10; 5-15;
Deff. 227;
Ord. 23-12;8;
Bundi 15;14-15;
Indian 2-4;200;
Katni Ord. 177;
Icock 130.

Hindustan	1460
Indian Manfg.	1250-0
Indian Bleaching	145
Indore-Malwa	340
Kastoorchand	6-4
Khatau	68-12
Kohinoor	127
Kakshmi	900
Morarjee	410-0
Madhavjee	7-0
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	105-0
New City	43-12
New Great	125
Pearl	156-4
Phoenix	235
Premier	1-0
Sholapur	1875
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93-8
Sassoon Silk	45-0
Swan	55-0
Simplex	51¼
Swadeshi	220 10
Tata Mills	15-0
Vishnu	1400
HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION	
Ahmedabad Electric	122-8
Andhra Valley Ord.	997-8
Andhra Valley Pref.	1052-8
Bombay Tram. Ordy.	105-1
Bombay Tram. Pref.	67-4
Broach Electric	7-6
Karachi Electric	150-0
Surat Electric	117-8
Suburban Electric	100-0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	128-2
Tata Hydro Pref.	107-8
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	107-0
Tata Power Ordy.	623-12
Tata Power Pref.	1210
MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.	
Alcock Ashdown	130
Er. Burma Petrol	2-12
Bombay Burma Old	370
Bombay Burma New	125
Bombay Steamer	211-4
Bombay Telephone	55-12
Bombay 6-1/2 p.c. Deb.	52-19

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET

—:o:—

Favour Long Side

A private cable received here reads as under:—

"Continental crop prospects at present favourable but if drought continues may cause deterioration. We favour long side New York sugar distant months."

The following are the closing quotations of New York sugar market on Monday:—

September 1.07
December 1.12
March 1.09

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 23.

The local cotton market was expected to open at Rs. 227/ for Broach A./M. delivery to-day in sympathy with higher advices from New York.

Beyond all expectations, the market opened strong at Rs. 229/12 for Broach A./M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 230/ on general buying.

As soon as demand was satisfied prices declined to Rs. 228/8 on long liquidation. The offerings were well absorbed and prices ruled steady.

Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 12 points and later on a further rise of 4 points was recorded.

This new induced heavy buying in the local market and prices advanced to Rs. 233. At this level there was some profit-taking and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.A.	220/4
Broach A.M.	132/4
Oomra D.J.	210/12
Bengal D.J.	186/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 23.

August 169.90 plus 12.50.
November 179.70 plus 12.60.
February 181.70 plus 12.10.

CONTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, August 23.

Broach J.A. yesterday 300; total 13,400.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, August 23.

M.G. Bengal U.P., and M.G. Rajputana 211 Sup.; 207 Fine; 203 F.G.; 199 Good.

M.G. Punjab 209 Sup.; 205 Fine; 201 F.G.; 197 Good.

M.G. Oomra No. 3 222 Sup.; M.G. Oomra No. 1 230 Sup.; 226 Fine; 222 F.G.

M.G. Oomra No. 2 225 Sup.; 21 Fine; 217 F.G.

M.G. Broach No. 2 228 Sup.; 225 Fine; 221 F.G.; 217 Good.

M.G. Punjab-American 238 Sup.; 235 Fine; 231 F.G.; 227 Good.

M.G. Surat American vbgksj z M.G. Surat 280 Sup.; 277 Fine; 273 F.G.; 269 Good.

M.G. Rajpipla 276 Sup.; 273 Fine; 269 F.G.; 265 Good.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, August 23.

50 Japan T. and Co. Chinkhli 216
145 Japan T. and Co. Amalner 206-1/2.
59 Japan T. and Co. Runala 203
91 Japan Trading and Co. Yeotmal 218.
28 Japan T. and Co., Akola 216
100 Narshi Nagshi Satona 210
120 G. G. Keshaw and Co. Aurangabad 208
100 G. G. Kesha and Co., Dhamangaon 212
71 G. G. Kesha and Co. Dhamangaon 215
55 G. G. Kesha and Co., Amalner 207
200 G. G. Kesha and Co. Chandur 216.
50 Danji Kaliyanji Akola 199.
200 G. G. Kesha and Co. Parbhani 209
200 G. G. Kesha and Co. Karanja 215
50 G. G. Bolda 215.
200 Bussan and Co., Kekri 199.

Bellapur Sugar	109-8
Indian Radio Ordy.	240
Indian Radio Def.	240-0
Indian Mercantile	32-0
McKenzies	60-0
New India Assurance	19
Jupiter Insurance	0-2
Oriental Insurance	1975-0
Vulcan Insurance	5-2
Port Canning	560-0
Scinda Steam	7
Tata Construction	44
Tata Iron & S. Ordy.	23-3
Tata Iron & S. Def.	230
Tata 1st Pref.	118-12
Tata 2nd Pref.	39-8
Tata Oil	16
RAILWAY SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	610
Amritsar Patti Old	90-8
Central Provinces	66
Dhond Bharamati	74-8
Gujarat	48-8
Hoshiarpur Doab	62-0
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhon	54-8
Mymensing Rebate	62-0
Mymensing Gtd.	63-0
Pachora Jamner	52-8
Sara Sirajgunj	65-0
Sialkot Narowall	75-0
Sind Light	46-0
Tapti Valley	602-8
Upper Sind Light	64-0
BANK SECTION.	
Bank of India	89-12
Baroda Bank	72-0
Bombay Provincial	56
Central Ba..	16-4
Eastern Bank	57-8
Imperial F.P.	1152-8
Imperial P.P.	283-2
Union Bank	3-7
CEMENT SECTION.	
Bundi Cement	14 15
Gwalior Cement	50-12
Indian Cement	200
Katni Cement Ordy.	177-8
Katni Cement Def.	650
Punjab Cement Ordy.	8-8
Shahabad Cement	202-8
Shivrajpur	15-14
United Cement	72-0

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Soap Training House,
Saidpur,
(Rangpur) Bengal

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 22.

	£
Copper Braziers	42-1/2
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-1/2
Corrugate Sheets 24 Gauge	9 1/4
Tin English Ingot	144-1/4

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JUPITER
and
INSURANCE
go hand in hand
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1932

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business
J2

OTTAWA—A COMET?

Evil Influence On World Trade

BRITAIN LOSES MORE THAN SHE GAINS

Increasing Opposition In India

Is Ottawa an achievement or a disaster? Is it a new planet indicating good, or is it a comet that forebodes evil?

Opinion is divided on the question, according to the cables, and the temporary verdict of "Result unknown" is returned.

The Empire combine, it is feared, may adversely affect the revival of world trade.

"STOMACH TAX"

Britain loses more than she gains from the pacts with the Dominions. That is plain as a pikestaff, says the foreign press, and also British Free Trade journals.

The Dominions welcome the outcome with hurrahs, but the British consumer who dearly hates a "stomach tax"—and that is what the pacts will lead to—will have the last word on the subject.

ONE-SIDED

There are no two schools of opinion so far as India is concerned. The Indo-British agreement is of the class of "Heads-I-win-and-tails-you-lose" and is meeting with indignant criticism throughout the country.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

A sharp division of opinion is noticeable in the British coment on Ottawa. Orthodox free traders emphasise the probable effect on the cost of living and international trade while Imperialists are frankly delighted. The commercial community generally appear gratified. The Association of British Chambers of Commerce has cabled to Mr. Baldwin congratulations and Sir Charles Hopwood, Director of the National Union of Manufacturers, has described Ottawa as the beginning of a new regime. The Federation of British Industries refrains its comment until the results are examined, while the warning that any restrictions in supply must result in dearer meat is uttered by an ex-President of the Meat Traders Federation. The British Coal Exporters Exchange thinks that in the absence of preference on bituminous coal the trade position is not likely to be altered.

Views on Ottawa from outside the Empire appear dogmatic and contradictory. For instance, a Buenos Aires newspaper anticipates little effect on Anglo-Argentine trade because "England is not going to forget established honourable traditions."

The United Kingdom made a poor bargain in German eyes. the newspapers feature "England's open hand," "Presidents to the Dominions, but an uncertain return."

The majority of the French newspapers express satisfaction that England has regained in Canada much of the ground she recently lost to the United States. One writer, however, declares "Ottawa has ended in failure and sent Britain back to Europe.—

BRITISH PRESS CRITICISM

—:o:—

Division On Party Lines

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The agreements reached at the Ottawa conference will not be published until they can be submitted to the Dominion Parliaments. Although the precise details, as stated, are in some cases, for the time being, withheld, the United Kingdom stands to benefit by the increased preferences granted by the Dominions and India, undertakings being given that tariffs will be revised with the object of giving British imports a favourable opportunity of competing in those markets.

Press criticism of the agreements is divided along anticipated lines. Labour and Liberal organs refer to the agreements as "dear food facts" and think that the Dominions will benefit at the expense of the consumer in the United Kingdom. The remainder of the press is extremely satisfied with the achievement and see in it immense future potentialities. Among the critics, the "Daily Herald" (Labour) says: "The promises contained in the schedules affecting agricultural productions ultimately mean directly or indirectly taxes on the pantry of every home in the land".

NEW WHEAT DUTY

The "News Chronicle" (Liberal) says: "Against a problematical increase in British trade with the Dominons is to be seen the evident restraint of trade involved in the new wheat duty for the benefit of Canada—deliberate shortening of meat imports to satisfy Australia and heavy duties on butter and condensed milk and foreign fruit to please South Africa," while its special correspondent considers that Britain is in for an adventure on an uncharted sea.

With these exceptions, the newspapers are extremely satisfied with the conference's achievements. "The Times", anticipating free trade criticisms, points out the specific measures which the agreements contain against raising the cost of living and production in Britain, such as, for instance, the stipulation that the duties to be imposed on foreign wheat, copper and other metal may be removed at any time if Empire producers cannot satisfy the British requirements at world prices.

BENEFITS OF INDUSTRY

"The Times" also lays emphasis on the substantial benefits which British industry will receive and that the effect of the agreements will be progressively heightened by mutual prosperity. It considers the conference a "great achievement".

"The Daily Telegraph" belives that the conference has provided a new foundation of the Empire and has done more than all that reasonable optimism could expect.

The "Morning Post" says that the agreements are founded on fair trade and the immeasureable potentialities of the Empire developments. Although in a number of cases an increase in the duties against foreign goods was inevitabl on the basis of preference, the conference in most instances has served to reduce the barriers to trade. Te "Daily Express" thinks that this Imperial Conference has far outstriped its predecessors in actual results.

HAPPY CHAPTER

The "Daily Mail" believes that a far happier chapter in Imperial trade relations has been opened and adds. "The very fact of helping the Empire towards prosperity will be a method for the rest of the world, for the benefits should spread in an ever-enlarging circle."—B. O. W.

DUAL VOTE JUST

But Depressed Classes Want More Seats

NAGPUR, Aug. 22.

A public meeting under the auspices of the local Depressed Classes Federation was held this evening, Mr. T. C. Sakhre, M L C presiding, to express its opinion on the communal award announced by the British Government. The following resolution was adopted unanimously after discussion.

The Depressed Classes consider the award as very important, progressive and right; the dual vote just and proper, but the number of seats allotted on the local Council being unsatisfatcory they strongly urge that adequate provision be made to them in the coming reforms scheme.—A. P.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya's View

BANGALORE, Aug. 22.

Examining the Communal Award too closely from the standpoint of principles is unfair, since it is based on mutual agreements between Indian leaders themselves, in some cases even endorsed by the Congress, remarked Sir M. Visvesvaraya in a statement today.

The real effect of the Award would be known only when the composition of the Federal Legislature, including the representation of the Indian States, was finally determined. He indicated the danger if meticulous regard was paid to the wishes of every minor community and every traditional claim. A scheme built in scrops may not in the aggregate amount to a decent constitution with very much of true self-government in it to appeal to the majority of right thinking Indians.—A. P.

DR. MOONJE ON THE AWARD

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Aug. 23.

The following cablegram has been received in the office of the Hindu Mahasabha from Dr. B. S. Moonje, Working President of the Hindu Mahasabha, to be placed before the Working Committee giving his views on the communal award:—

"The Muslim position is generally strengthened everywhere. Muslim rule is established by law on the Punjab and Anglo-Muslim rule in Bengal. The separation virus is introduced among the Hindus by the grant of separate electorates depressed classes, though the Raja-Moonje Pact saved the situation greatly. The decision is condemnable."

Salvaging Kreuger Wreck

—:o:—

MATCH COMPANY TO CARRY ON

Arrangement With Creditors

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 22.

The reconstruction committee, which has been sitting since August 15, has decided that the continuation of the activities of the Swedish Match Company would be of advantage to the creditors as well as the shareholders and that the company may eventually work itself out of its present dependent position.

The committee proposes the maintenance of the share capital of 90,000,000 kroner corresponding to the face value of 25 kroner per share.

The moratorium granted to the company expires on August 30 but the administrators will ask for three months' extension. A special committee will be appointed to examine the possibility of separating the purely industrial side of the company from the financial (as holder of securities). The committee emphasise that the profits of the company will be required for some years for repayment of the company's debts and consolidation.

Only the American banks' representatives, who are creditors to the extent of five per cent. of the Swedish Match liabilities, have refrained from signing a preliminary agreement for reconstruction. They have asked for time before deciding to accept or reject it.—Reuter's Special.

STRIKE CERTAIN IN LANCASHIRE

Men Determined To Oppose Cut

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Indications to-day are that nothing will prevents a county-wide strike of Lancashire cotton weavers on Saturday. One leader to-day said that it would be a bitter struggle and he doubted if anything could prevent it from starting. The attitude of the delegates at the Weavers Amalgamation meeting on Saturday showed that there would be a big response to a strike call.

"The operatives believe that if they submit to any wage reduction it will do the industry no good and the employers will be along in a year's time with another wage reduction suggestion."

Representatives of both sides are invited a Conference at the Manchester Town Hall on Wednesday morning to consider whether the two sides can be brought together again with a view to resuming nrgotiations.—Reuter.

MARKETS DO NOT RESPOND

—:o:—

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug 22.

Although the achievements of the Ottawa Conference have been very well received by both the financial and commodity markets, no material effects are yet apparent. The new account began cheerfully on the stock exchange but interest chiefly centred round a few sections, especially South African minings, breweries and Rayon shares, all of which were strong. With no incentive to speculators the commodity markets were quiet but fluctuation was only narrow.

Wall Street opened steady and advance was quickly resumed in fairly active trading.

BRUTAL MURDER AT JUBBULPORE

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, August 23.

A brutal murder is reported to have been committed at Jubbulpore in the early hours of the morning of the 20th. The victim was Mr. F.I. Rego, Chief Mechanical Draftsman, G.I.P. Railway. His wife had gone to a circus and on her return home found her husband lying in a pool of blood face downwards, with a loaded gun lying under him. The body had six stab wounds about the neck and head and a frightful contusion over one eye. It was apparent that he had put up a desperate fight with the assailants. A heavy steel trunk was found in the garden unopened. The culprit is at large and investigation is proceeding.—A.P.

MR. KELKAR'S 61ST BIRTHDAY

POONA, August 22.

A programme for the celebration of the 61st birthday of Mr. N. C. Kelkar began to-day and will conclude on August 29. On behalf of the Sarvajanik Sabha a congratulatory address was presented this morning, and an oil painting of Mr. Kelkar was unveiled in the hall of the Sabha.—A.P.

PUTTING STONES ON RAILWAY LINE

POONA, August 22.

Mrs. Dhanlaxmi Jayantilal, Miss L. Parmananda and four Gujerati men, who were charged under the Railway Act with placing stones on the railway line near Lonavla and assaulting a cabin-man, were acquitted to-day by the City Magistrate of Poona, for want of evidence. The incident occurred on May 31 last, before the fast Express train from Bombay was due to pass the spot.—A.P.

DOMINION PREMIERS SATISFIED

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Two of the Dominions' Premiers are among the first to welcome the results of the Ottawa Conference. Mr. Lyons (Australian Prime Minister) declared at Canberra that Australia regarded the outcome with great satisfaction and points out that the new preferences would be a big factor in enabling Australia to compete successfully with her rivals while Mr. Forbes, (New Zealand Premier) stated at Wellington that what had been achieved offered much promise of future success of the Empire as a team.—Reuter.

NOT A FAIR DEAL

Indian Opposition To Ottawa Pact

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Mr. G. D. Birla, interviewed on the Ottawa Agreement, said a cursory glance will at once convince an impartial observer that the advantages that are likely to accure to India are far outweighed by the disadvantages from which she will have to suffer. This can hardly be called a fair deal.

Mr. Birla adds that the agreement has not been concluded between accredited representatives of India and England, but between England, represented by her best brains on one side, and Indians who are nominees of the Government of India on the other side.

MAKING FOES OF FRIENDS

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, vice-president of the Federation of Indian Chambers, stated that the balance of advantages heavily favoured Britain. It would be the height of economic folly to antagonise India's friendly foreign customers like Japan, Germany, Belgium and the United States of America. "If the object is to extend India's trade and not merely give an advantage to Britain, I fail to see how it can be achieved by penalising the very customers who buy from India more largely than Britain.—A. P.

SOUTH AFRICAN OPINION

List Of Preferences Most Impressive

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 23.

"The Union Government have emerged somewhat better than they had the right to expect, and real benefits have been received" is the "Natal Mercury's" phrase, and this sentiment rebects the general feeling in South Africa regarding the outcome of the Ottawa Conference.

The "Rand Daily Mail" declares that the list of preferences is most impressive, although reservations must be made in view of the Union Government's currency and other policies. The paper says that the real value of the privileges is undoubted, and Mr. Havenga has received enough to set several important industries on their feet, and more could hardly be expected.

The "Cape Argus" comments similarly and adds that neither Britain nor the Dominions can afford to contemplate failure of this great experiment.

The "Cape Times," while emphasising that the success of the conference will give the new life to exporters, points out that the measure of assistance given by the new preferences will be swallowed up by the penalties "which the Government's monetary policy imposes upon all our exports."

Muslim Leader Arrested

ONE YEAR JAIL FOR MIRABEN

Defiance Of Ban

Bombay, Tuesday.

Dressed in simple white Khadi, a tall slander woman, looking slightly fatigued, sat meditatively on a chair in the court-room of Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency copy of which has served on Miragon.

It was Miraben (Miss Slade), the well-known English disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. She was to answer a charge of disobeying the Police Commissioner's order directing her not to return to Bombay without his written permission.

She did return to Bombay without his written permission and admitted to the Court having done so.

The magistrate sentenced her to one years simple imprisonment.

Sub-Inspector Bansilal of the C. I. D. giving evidence stated that Miraben was arrested at 6-45 a. m. on July 15, at the Bombay Central for having returned to Bombay without the Commissioners written permission. The first order was served on her on July 9 which directed her not to return to Bombay without the Police Commissioners order.

INDEFINITE PERIOD

This Order was extended, a copy of which has erved on Miraben by the Ahmedabad police The new order started that Miraben should not return to Bombay until further orders."

Magistrate:—It is for an indefinite period

Witness admitted that the period was not defined and it was unlimited.

Magistrate:—What order was served on the accused?

Witness:—Until futher orders.

Magistrate:—That doesn't sound very nice.

"ORDERS, ORDERS"

All the exhibits in the case were the Police Commissioner's Orders—the original order on Miraben, the extended order, and the notice of the order.

Regarding this the Magistrate remarked: "Order, order all orders"

The police prosecutor asked witness: What is the accused?

Witness:—She is known to the police as an active Congress worker.

Magistrate:—She is not known to the public (laughter)

Magistrate to the accused—Do you want to put any question to the witness?

Miraben:—No, thank you.

The Magistrate asked the police prosecutor why the occupation of the accused was not mentioned in the charge-sheet in ordinary cases, they are described as Congress volunteers or workers.

Police prosecutor:—Congress volunteers are paid annas four or eight. This case is not like that.

Magistrate:—I didn't suggest that.

PREVIOUS CONVICTION

The accused was charged under section 17 of the Special Powers Ordinance for having violated the Police Commissioners order directing her not to return to Bombay without his written permission.

She admitted having rone so, but did not take any part in the proceedings.

The police prosecutor informed the court that the accused had one previous conviction for a similar offence, when she was sentenced to three months simple imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court.

"BULLETIN" COPIES

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Keshav Borkar and Kanyalal J. Thakkar were arrested this morning by the Bombay C. I. D. under the Emergency Ordinance Powers. Borkar was arrested at Ghorpdeo and Thakkar in his house at Mapla Mahal, Girgaon Road. In Thakkar's house the police, it is said, seized some copies of the "Congress Bulletin".

Dr. Kitchlew

AMRITSAR, Aug. 23.

Dr. Kitchlew, who presided over the Punjab Political Conference at Lyallpur and whose movements were watched by the C.I.D. was arrested last night on the Grand Trunk Road near Khalsa College at 10/30 p.m. under the special powers ordinance, for the alleged violation of a notice served on him prohibiting him from entering the Lahore and Ambala Divisions. Another gentleman, who was with him in the same car has been arrested under Section 109 C.P.C. They are at present in the local sub-jail and the police have obtained five days remand.—A. P.

DOCTOR CONVICTED

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

A Cocanada message says that the headquarters deputy magistrate, of Cocanada, convicted and sentenced Dr. Rama Rao to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of being a member of Congress organisations declared to be unlawful, assisting in their operations and picketing foreign cloth shops.

A Pollachi message says that two Congress volunteers stopped a passenger train yesterday by pulling the alarm chain after which they raised national slogans and distributed Congress pamphlets. The police took them into custody.—A. P.

PICKETS JAILED

—:o:—

Bombay, Tuesday.

Babu Govind and two persons, who were arrested on Monday in connection with picketing, were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning. They all pleaded guilty and were sentenced to 6 months rigorious imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default of six weeks' further imprisonment.

CONGRESSMAN ACQUITTED

Devidas Odhavji Panvalkar, a congressman, who was arrested on August 12 was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning by Sub-Inspector Kamat. Who asked the court that as there was no evidence against the accused he might be discharged.

The accused was accordingly discharged.

LABOUR LEADER LOSES MONEY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas a labour leader, who was sentenced some days ago by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 on charges of sedition and creating class hatred was produced today before Mr G R Khairaz, Presidencyy Magistrate, second court, Mazagon, to show cause why an amount of Rs. 100 for which he stood security in another case should not be forfeited.

Mr. Mascarenhas stood security for an accused in another case some time ago and deposited Rs. 100 as bail amount. The accused was then released but absconded and Mr. Mascarenhas was today called upon to show cause why the bail amount should not be forfeited.

Mr. Mascarenhas had no reasons to give and the magistrate therefore directed the amount of Rs. 100 to be forfeited to the Crown.

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